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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

The Executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association will give evidence before the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission this week, and will present the views of the Organized Grain Growers.



"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

JUNE 15th, 1910

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG

Shall the People of the West Co-operate so as to Buy Together and for Cash?

The inevitable reorganization in villages and towns—the opportunity of the friends of co-operation.

By E. A. PARTRIDGE

The rapid and inevitable extinction of the individual trader

ANYONE who has carefully watched the trend of present day business, must realize that it has been moving rapidly in the direction of concentration in the hands of a few great corporations. The elaboration of the joint stock company idea has so simplified the work of consolidating business for the purpose of effecting economies in operation, the despoiling of weaker competitors, or the securing of the unrighteous gains of monopoly, as to make the long continued existence of the small independent trader, as well as the small independent manufacturer, already nearly extinct, an utter impossibility.

Whether we deplore the fact or not, the fact remains that the small independent trader is doomed to extinction. The corporation form of business is too strong for him. He must merge his business with some large aggregation, thereby losing individual control, or sell out, in which case he must change his occupation or become the employee, on salary or commission, of some corporate body; otherwise keener and keener competition ending in bankruptcy.

How the Local Dealer is Handicapped

The lot of the local dealer in the majority of cases is not an enviable one. For the most part the traders doing business in the villages and small towns throughout the West, whether they be dealing in fuel, building materials, implements, hardware, or conducting a general store business, are men of small means, unable to buy in large quantities or pay cash for their goods, and often not even owners of the premises which they occupy. These circumstances, it may be remarked in passing, do not prevent them, as a class, from boasting how they have carried their customers over hard years, and denouncing the ingratitude of those who, believing the cost of carriage was amply provided for in the price charged, are casting about for a cheaper and more direct credit than that supplied by the banks at fourth hand, that is to say, through the manufacturer, the wholesaler and the local dealer, with a margin for profit and risk for each of them and so on down to the customer. Instead of lessening the wholesaler's risk by their presence between him and the consumer they actually increase it on account of their lack of property which could be made the basis of security, and this added risk is provided for by an increase in the price of the goods, which falls on the consumer.

Inability to buy for cash and in large quantities or to furnish personal security results in inability to sell at a reasonable figure. The cutting up of the trade of a town into so many classes of business, as well as the fact that the increase of railway lines has reduced the territory of the majority of towns without lessening the number of traders in each, has made it impossible for them to live without charging more than the consumer should be compelled to pay. The large mail order stores are causing a great reduction in the volume of their trade and the percentage of cash sales, while the growing hogishness of those manufacturers who enjoy a monopoly and consequently are able to fix the margin of profit to the dealer on their goods at a very low figure, is handicapping them still further. The cutting up of business among so many, the loss in volume of trade by shrinkage in territory and the competition of the mail order houses, with the increasing tendency of customers to combine in the sending of orders direct to the manufacturers, forces the dealers from time to time to advance by agreement the price of certain staples. This gives temporary relief but in the end results in a still further loss of trade. It is in fact slow suicide. The desperate and so far successful attempt of the Retail Dealers' Association to prevent the passage of bills to render the formation of co-opera-

tive purchasing groups easy of accomplishment, shows how unstable is the position of the local dealer to-day.

Reorganization of Local Business Necessary and Inevitable

Something must be done and done speedily. The dealers are going behind; dead stock is accumulating; poorer service is necessarily rendered, and all the time the cost of that service, measured in prices charged, continues to advance more and more alienating their customers. Still the local distributing agency must be continued and the local stocks maintained in some way, no matter what the cost to the community. The question is not how reorganization can be evaded, but by what means can a reorganization, in the best interests of the community be effected.

The Essential Features of a Satisfactory Reorganization

Stated in general terms the essentials of satisfactory reorganization are efficiency of service, a large reduction in cost, and the improvement of human relationships from a moral point of view in the transaction of business.

Taken in detail they would embrace the following:

(a) Reduction of the number of persons engaged in business in any town to the lowest point consistent with fair play for the persons employed on the one hand, and satisfactory service to the community on the other. This would involve having only one of each kind of business in a place and the consolidation of the various kinds by making them departments of a single business under a general manager.

(b) Purchase of supplies in large quantities and for cash. This would require the undivided patronage of the local business of the community within which it is located and which it has been established to serve; also co-operation in buying with similar businesses in larger or smaller groups of towns, in some cases a sort of modern Hanseatic League against the brigands of commerce. Ability to pay cash would be dependent upon the arrangement of a system of credits with the local banks, to be extended, first, to the centralized business to buy supplies with, and second, to its customers guaranteed where necessary by the assets of the business, so as to enable them to buy upon a cash basis throughout the year. This system of credits will be explained at length further on, it being only necessary to remark in passing that the plan presupposes that a large number of the community shall have a financial interest in the reorganized business which is herein dealt with.

(c) The correspondence of the stock of goods purchased with the demand both as to quantity and quality. This requires that the customers make known their wants to the manager of the business before the time of ordering goods, also that their intention to take those goods and their ability to pay for them be known in advance. This assumes membership of customers in a co-operative enterprise, giving assurance of honest treatment on the one hand and loyalty and a pre-arranged guaranteed credit at the bank on the other. It would also involve some

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plan whereby articles, the sale of which depends upon their appeal to the taste of the purchaser, would be procured through the service of an expert buyer at some large centre where a considerable range of choice was possible, and not kept in the local stock.

(d) Community of interest between the business managers and the customers operating to remove all desire to practice deception or take advantage of ignorance. To effect this the manager must have no further financial or commercial interest than to receive a fixed per cent. on investment of capital and a fixed salary for personal services having a proper relation to their value.

Reorganization Without Needless Sacrifice

Assuming that reorganization is only a matter of time and that it means the extinguishment of the individual trader, it would appear desirable that the reorganization should occur in such a manner as would cause the least disturbance and hardship in effecting the change.

Combination or Co-operation—Which?

This change is threatening to be brought about by the pressure of corporate competition and when consummated would find the small trader ruined and the whole community in the grip of a widespread commercial monopoly. It is possible to bring it about by the gentler means of purchase by co-operative groups composed of the traders themselves and their customers organized under the joint stock company system and where as many of the traders as are needed and are competent will manage the various departments of the business on salary, while the remainder will seek other means of livelihood. A scheme is already taking form to aid in a systematic way, the creation and multiplication of such co-operative groups on a uniform plan.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In the next issue Mr. Partridge will outline the details of a system of co-operative stores and a plan for its creation.

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Saskatchewan Elevator Commission

During the past week the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission has been sitting in Regina, most of their time being taken up by an inspection of books submitted by various elevator companies. The books submitted have been principally from farmers' elevator companies and are in the hands of skilled auditors.

This session of the commission is a departure from the programme arranged, it having been the intention to go into the northern part of the province and open a session at Saskatoon. However, in so many cases statements were made as to the successful manner in which the farmers' elevator companies were conducted that it was decided to find out the real facts with regard to these companies.

One manager of an elevator on the Arcola line, which has been doing a big and profitable business refused to set the information desired before the commission and the result was that he was told in no uncertain language by the chairman that the commissioners had a right to the information and the power to force it to be laid before them. The result was that an extension of time was made to give an opportunity to have the books of the company submitted.

The books of the following farmers' elevator companies have been submitted to and examined by the commission: Buffalo, Tuxford, Caron, Carnduff, Grenfell, Kisbey, Regina, Sintaluta, McAra, Condie, Arcola, and Indian Head. Of these it is stated that only one which showed tangible profits from its operations was that of Arcola. An auditor from the government auditing department is engaged upon the work of going through the books of the farmers' elevator companies and it will take possibly another week to finally classify the results.

By far the most important testimony that the commission has yet received was that of William Noble, of Oxbow, given Thursday. Mr. Noble, who asked

for protection before giving his evidence, stated that it was a common practice of elevator companies to use a double weight system whereby farmers were very generally defrauded. He, himself, he stated, as manager of the Dominion elevator, had been instructed to fake the weights and rather than do so he had resigned. He complained, in connection with grading that instances frequently occurred where wheat was unjustly graded by the government inspector, though in answer to the chairman, Prof. Magill, he stated that he would not go so far as to say that the inspector, Mr. Horn, had an axe of his own to grind in the matter.

Coming to the question of a remedy for the existing grievances Mr. Noble advocated a government system of elevators managed by a commission appointed by the Grain Growers' Association. He was adverse to a government monopoly, believing the government system should be in competition with the line elevators. Touching upon the financial side of the question, Mr. Noble stated that to provide government elevators at the 300 shipping points now located in the province would call for an expenditure of about \$4,500,000. This money, he considered, it was up to the government to find. If there was a deficit in the working of the system, the government should meet it. He did not believe in asking the farmers to give any sort of a guarantee that they would patronize the government elevators.

In answer to Prof. Magill, Mr. Noble admitted that in the by-laws of the farmers' elevator at Oxbow, there was a penalty clause which imposed a penalty of 1 3/4 cents upon the farmers shipping their grain through any other elevators. He himself drafted the by-laws three years ago, but since that time he had changed his mind. His reason for inserting the penalty clause in question was that he felt certain the line elevators would cut their rates as soon as the farmers' elevators started operations.

F. C. Tate, M.L.A., outlined a compromise scheme before the commission, Friday. Mr. Tate's scheme follows:

1. That the government establish weigh scales at all shipping points to be under the control of an appointee of the government, thus providing for the protection of the farmer from loss by the receiving of false weight.

2. That the government provide storage facilities at all shipping points where they would be required for the use of farmers living at a distance from the station to store their grain until they have enough at the station to fill a car. The object of this is to do away with the necessity which farmers at a distance from the stations, have of selling their grain to elevators whether they want to do so or not.

3. That the use of the economy cleaner be advocated. This machine costs about from \$200 to \$300 and can be attached to a threshing machine in the field. Although it is hardly out of the experimental stages yet it is believed that it will clean grain so well as to do away with the necessity of having the grain cleaned at the elevator.

4. That this plan be put into force for about two years, pending the trial of the Manitoba government-owned elevators.

5. Besides the foregoing assistance, that another provision be made whereby the government should undertake to loan money to the farmers for a farmers' elevator when they are asked to do so.

With regard to government ownership Mr. Tate stated, there was, speaking of his own district, a very great diversion of opinion and he believed the same held good throughout the province. He considered that the only solution which would be generally acceptable would be in the nature of a compromise. Without committing himself or the commission to an acceptance of his scheme, Prof. Magill, intimated to Mr. Tate that so far as the investigation had been carried his suggestion of a compromise appeared to be suited to remedy existing grievances.

Wm. Noble was further cross-examined Friday, but said nothing to change the tone of his former evidence.

On Monday next the commission will sit in Prince Albert, and on Wednesday, June 22 at Kamsack, and on Friday at North Battleford. Next week the first meeting will be held at Rosetown on Tuesday, June 28, and they will hold meetings at Saskatoon on Wednesday and Thursday, June 29 and 30, and will

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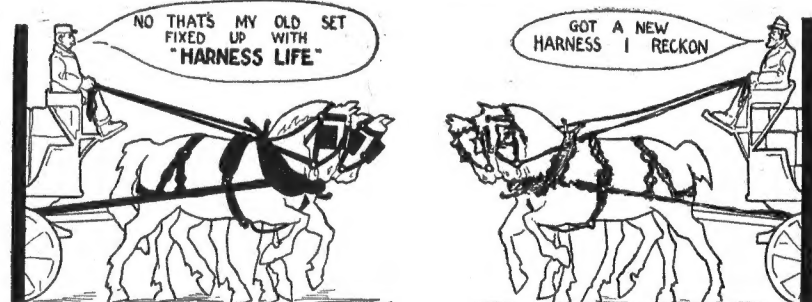
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NOTICE

PURSUANT to resolution of the Directors of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company will be held at the Trades Hall, Corner of James and Louise Streets, at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, on Thursday, July 14th, A.D. 1910, at the hour of 10 a.m., for the consideration of the Reports of the year's business, the Election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and passing any necessary By-laws, and such further business as may properly be brought before the Meeting.

D. K. MILLS,
Winnipeg, May 31st, 1910 Sec.-Treasurer.



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be at Lanigan on Friday. The third week meetings will be held at Lanigan, Hamley and Lumsden, the exact dates for which have not yet been decided on account of the inability to get the train schedule which will be in force at that time.

The commissioners will then go to Winnipeg, where they intend to interview representatives of head offices, of banks and elevator companies and railways, and also to get evidence from the Dominion grain inspection department. After completing their investigations at Winni-

peg, Carnduff and Swift Current will be visited, and another conference with the Grain Growers' executive will take place. In so far as is known at present this will conclude the work of the commission so far as the hearing of evidence is concerned. Notices of dates of the meetings are being sent by the commission to the newspapers, the Grain Growers' Association at Prince Albert, and notices are also being wired to Kamsack and Rosetown, as the commission is anxious that the dates of the meetings should be given the greatest possible publicity.



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JUNE 15th, 1910

SASKATCHEWAN ELEVATOR SITUATION

In the evidence which has been heard by the elevator commission in Saskatchewan there seems to be a number of different schemes recommended by various witnesses. After reading over a summary of the evidence we see that the chief recommendations simmer down to three. There is first a scheme for public ownership of the internal elevators in the province with sample market facilities much similar to that advocated and urged upon their government by the Grain Growers of Manitoba; then there is some support in favor of a system of farmers' elevators assisted to a greater or less extent from the public treasury, and, thirdly, (and this scheme has been spoken of quite frequently) it is urged in some quarters that the government should appoint a commission which should not only have control of the public elevators but should also go into the grain business and take full charge of the farmers' grain from the time it leaves the separator until it is delivered to the ultimate consumer.

After a careful study of the three proposed systems it does not seem to us that the three are equally feasible, or if they were that they would be equally satisfactory in results to the producer. Any contemplated system of public storage which in its ultimate aim falls short of providing a system so satisfactory that it will sooner or later result in a practical monopoly, we think would not give the required relief to the farmers. Frankly, we confess that the first scheme above mentioned is the one which appeals to us as the most feasible. It is the general principle as laid down by the Grain Growers all over the West for some years back. Saskatchewan is a province containing a vast grain growing territory and the future will shortly see several hundred million bushels exported annually from that province. If the results of the enquiry now being made by the elevator commission shows the demands for public elevators to be general then the government would be justified in taking hold of the matter with the intention of placing elevators throughout the province under public control and under an independent commission. With a sample market which would probably be established in Winnipeg, Saskatchewan grain would then be sold in open competition. No doubt there would be some in favor of a sample market in Saskatchewan, but it is generally conceded that a centralized market affords more real competition. Millers

would not care to have expert buyers both at Winnipeg, and, say, at Moose Jaw, when the same work could be done at one point at a minimum of expense. A sample market at Winnipeg could not militate against a milling industry in Saskatchewan. In fact it would benefit it. A farmer ten miles from Moose Jaw would place his grain in the public elevator and a sample of it would be exposed on the sample market. The representative of the Moose Jaw miller would be able to pick from the entire grain shipments of the West and if he liked the sample near at home he could have the wheat sent to his mill at once without having it shipped east and then back again. This same system of a centralized market would obviate the necessity of the milling companies retaining their own internal elevators. If one expert in Winnipeg could buy all the necessary wheat for the mills, then the milling companies would not care to keep a large number of less capable buyers at their elevators. It would be poor business. One fully competent expert would perform for the milling company a much more valuable function than would a large staff of much less competent men. The milling companies would be glad to sell their elevators.

In Saskatchewan the Grain Growers' Association as yet has made no formal presentation of a case to the commission. But we understand that it is to be done before the commission reports. Judging from the action of the Saskatchewan Association in the past the executive will probably find that its members will be in support of the principles which we have outlined.

THE PROPER COURSE

At a regular meeting of the Empire branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association on June 7th the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That, we, the members of the Empire branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, protest against the government holding a general election this summer, as it is in our interest as Grain Growers to see the system of government owned elevators put into operation before being called upon to cast our ballot."

This is a very commendable action on the part of this association, and it shows that they are not making any political question out of the elevator problem. We believe that they are asking what is only fair and right, that no election should be called until the elevator commission has been given an opportunity to provide elevators in Manitoba. We have voiced our sentiments upon this very clearly, and will leave it to our readers.

EASTERN OPINIONS ON ELEVATORS

The Daily Toronto World under the caption of "Government Ownership of Terminal Elevators" published the following editorial statement on June 4th:

"Fortunately for themselves the Western wheat farmers have early learned the value of acting together in defense of their common interests. More particularly in the case of the terminal elevator has co-operative action for the detection of wrongful methods, both directly and indirectly prejudicial to the pocket and credit of the Grain Growers been productive of good result. For some considerable time there has been grave reason to believe that the elevator companies have not been giving the farmers a square deal. As a result of the agitation and in consequence of information supplied by the inspection department of the federal department of trade and commerce, an official investigation was instituted by Mr. C. C. Castle, warehouse commissioner, and his report appears in full in last week's issue of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

"The immediate charge was that there were serious discrepancies in returns of terminal elevator companies' reports as compared with those of the inspection department covering the same periods. No satisfactory explanation was given by the companies except in the case of the C. P. R., who had their records carefully checked with those of the department. Only clerical errors were found, and the matter so far as the C. P. R. was concerned was dropped. The investigation, however, proceeded against the other three companies, and it warranted the laying of informations against them,

the police proceedings resulting in the infliction of fines, one of \$50, another of \$2500 and the third of \$3000. In substance the charges involved over-shipments of No. 1 grade, the inference being that mixing of grades had occurred, thus injuring the reputation of choice Canadian wheat in the Liverpool market.

"These revelations and the general dissatisfaction prevailing over private running of the terminal elevators have instigated a demand for their being taken over by the Dominion government and operated under a commission that will be free from political control. The World is entirely favorable to that contention, which is in line with the policy calling for public ownership and control of common utilities and the means of carrying out what are really national responsibilities. Experience all over this continent has shown that private parties cannot be trusted to give a square deal except under such a measure of supervision as amounts to in effect public operation. It is of national importance that the grading of wheat be thoroughly reliable, and that the grain exported be exactly what it is represented to be. In this connection it is significant that the elevator interests attempted to kill the movement for government ownership by securing the publication in the press, at advertising rates, of a series of letters signed "Observer," written to their order by a salaried press agent. This kind of thing has been done in Ontario by public service companies, but the people everywhere are getting wise to the trick. Manitoba has already provided for provincially-owned elevators, and the other wheat-growing provinces will do well to follow its example."

The Toronto World sees the disadvantage of private ownership and the need of the government taking action. The cause of Western farmers is gaining favor.

FAVOR MEETING LAURIER

The plan arranged for presenting the problems of the Western Grain Growers to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his Western trip, is meeting with general favor. Suggestions are reaching us from all parts of the West that the directors in meeting Sir Wilfrid should be backed up by a strong delegation. This is certainly a good scheme, and if the directors of each province were supported by a delegation from other parts of the province it would lend strength to them in presenting their case to Sir Wilfrid. It is to be hoped that Sir Wilfrid will be able to give some definite reply to the demands of the Western farmers. Generally when a delegation meets a government the reply given to them is, that their recommendation will "receive careful consideration."

The Western farmers are not so anxious that Sir Wilfrid will give "careful" consideration, but they want to see him give their requests "active" consideration. The Western farmers will gain nothing unless they will go after it in earnest, and give Sir Wilfrid to understand that they mean business. If he fully understands this then the farmers will get something besides the ordinary "careful consideration."

EARL GREY'S TRIP

Our retiring governor-general is making plans for an overland trip to Hudson's Bay and thence by water to Newfoundland. This will afford Earl Grey an opportunity to see the great northern country about which so much is heard and written but so little known. It will give English public opinion a start to know that our northland is so mild in climate and so easy of access that a governor-general and suite can make the trip without discomfort. There is one great feature about the trip. The party will not be handicapped by piles of material that have not yet been taken up for the Hudson Bay Road. Probably Sir Wilfrid had this in mind when he failed to make good his pre-election promise. He may have known how inconvenient it would be for the vice-regal party to clamber over construction material. His Excellency will appreciate this thoughtfulness on the part of the premier. However, as soon as the trip is over there seems to be no reason why the government should not get busy and secure at least several more "mountains of information" about the road to the Bay.

BETTER LAND TAX SYSTEM

When will the day come that sees the Western farmer get a square deal in competition with the land speculator. The difference between them is that both pay the same taxes on their land. Down east they even fine the farmer more heavily. But on the prairie there is the improvements that are exempted. But this is only a start in the right direction. Let us take a concrete example. A speculator buys land ten miles from a railway at \$5 per acre, as he did a few years ago. As time passes the farmers come and settle on the adjoining land and begin to work it. As the farms improve the price of land advances. But the price on the vacant land held by the speculator also advances. If 1,000 acres are held by the speculator and the price advances to \$20 per acre he makes \$15,000. But the farmers' land is worth as much or more. Of course, but the farmers have made their land valuable by their work. Who made the increase in the value of the speculators land? The farmers made the entire increase by improving their own farms. Thus the speculator has farmers working to bring him a profit of \$15,000. But does he give the farmers any benefit from it? None at all. The speculator puts all his profits in his pocket and walks away to live in luxury where he won't have to work. Who is to blame for this? It is the present law and it should be improved so that a portion of the value created by the community should be returned to the community. The only way in which such an improvement will be secured will be through the efforts of the organized farmers. It will require a campaign of education but it will be better for the farmers in the end.

SOME HARD FACTS

While the tariff is the subject of so much discussion it would be well to secure figures that strike close home. Farmers should make out their yearly expense account in one column. Then in another column opposite they could set out the amount of duty on each item of their purchases. If it should be goods of foreign manufacture then the duty went into the Dominion treasury. But if the goods were of Canadian make the amount of the tariff went into the pockets of the protected manufacturers. This system would provide figures that the ablest exponent of protection could not get by. If any farmers care to go to this trouble we shall be glad to publish these figures in *THE GUIDE* and show other farmers what it means.

WHAT IS THE TROUBLE?

The preparations for an election in Manitoba are going ahead with all speed. Candidates are daily being nominated all over the province. According to the party papers every man nominated is a sure winner. The Winnipeg Free Press assures its readers daily that the Roblin government is composed of a bunch of crooks and that the end of their tether has come. It then goes on to show what a large number of splendid men there are in the Liberal ranks. But the Winnipeg Telegram is there to prove the other side. It sets out to show that the members of the Roblin government are really but little lower than the angels and that the Liberals are too crooked to lie straight in bed. What a fearful mess of stuff to hand out to the people. These two papers devote their time to smashing each other and whitewashing their own parties, but we can't get the exact truth of affairs from either of them. How is the intelligent and patriotic man going to decide between the parties? He can't do it by reading the party organs. The best way to settle the matter is to hold off the election until the elevators have been provided and then the people will not need the assistance of the party organs to decide upon their actions.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

There seems to be considerable anxiety expressed in the United States as to what action Theodore Roosevelt will take when he returns to his own country next month. There is no doubt but that he is far and away the biggest man in the United States, and that the people are not particularly pleased with the man he chose for his successor. The chief question on public minds just now is "who will be the next president?" There is no doubt but that Roosevelt will be elected if he allows himself to become a candidate, but no president of the United States ever held office for more than two terms, and there is an unwritten law that none ever shall do so. If Roosevelt disregards this precedent and becomes president again in 1912, the chances are that he will continue being president as long as he likes. It is in view of this that many people see a great danger. The fear is that they are approaching the road that leads to a form of monarchy. It would, therefore, seem to be a test of Theodore Roosevelt as to whether he loves himself or his country best.

NO WORD YET

We are still wondering what action the Winnipeg Grain Exchange is going to take towards the terminal elevator manipulators, who were found a short time ago breaking the law. The rules and regulations of the Grain Exchange provide that if any member is convicted of any crime in any court, he can be immediately dealt with by the council of the Grain Exchange. But what do we see? The elevator men are still enjoying themselves as though nothing had happened. We understand that W. L. Parish has been appointed to investigate the terminal graft, but what Mr. Parish expects to find out is not known. There has already been an investigation and graft has been proven in large chunks. The situation as it now stands leads us to wonder whether the rules and regulations of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange are a joke or whether the entire membership of the Exchange is afraid of offending the elevator companies that have been working the big graft. Surely this stigma is not to be allowed to rest on all the grain dealers who are members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Where are those pure ones who were formerly so loud in shouting the virtues of the Exchange.

EMBARGO MAY BE LIFTED

Reports from England indicate that the British government may be influenced by the high prices of meat to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle. The disease which was the original cause of the embargo has long ceased to be a reason. The present embargo does not allow live Canadian cattle to be kept in England. They must be slaughtered within ten days of arrival. No doubt the removal of the embargo will place the live cattle export from Canada upon a safer and more remunerative basis. But it will not solve the problem for Canada. What is needed is a system whereby a chilled meat export trade will be developed with the old country. The live stock export trade is always attended by heavy losses and shrinkages which would be overcome by shipping chilled meat by means of a proper refrigerator service. If the Dominion government is anxious to do the right thing for the farmers of the West, they should at once adopt the recommendations so often made in favor of a federal government owned and operated chilled meat industry.

U. S. TARIFF SCHEME

A strong agitation is afoot in the United States to have the tariff dealt with entirely outside of party politics. A great many representative business men are holding a meeting in Washington this week to urge congress to appoint a commission of experts to deal with the tariff. Under the last tariff

revision a permanent tariff board was created, and now it is reported that this board is merely aimed to save the scalps of the Republican candidates during the congressional election this fall. It looks very much as though the farmers in the United States were flim-flammed and buncoed on the tariff question the same as the farmers of Canada. Of course it will always be so until the farmers are properly organized.

The death of Goldwin Smith removes one of the most prominent figures in the world of literature and independent thought. During his long residence in Canada, he afforded an example to the public men by the broad-minded manner in which he dealt with every subject that came to his hand. Goldwin Smith was a hard working journalist up till less than a year ago. This is a record which is probably unequalled, to see a man retain his faculties and literary activity so far beyond the four score term. Contributions from Goldwin Smith's pen were eagerly sought by journals in every part of the English speaking world, and there was not a subject of national importance with which the "Sage of The Grange" was not prepared to deal. He endeared himself to farmers throughout Canada by the assistance he rendered to them in their organization to secure their rights. Some years ago when he advocated annexation to the United States he found opposition and criticism, but no one accused Goldwin Smith of any ulterior motive. Probably the strongest feature of Goldwin Smith's character was that he dared to do and say what he believed to be right. Such men (as prominent as Goldwin Smith) are very rare. He has had a remarkable career, and has known the leading men of thought throughout the world for the past fifty years. He has contributed greatly to the world of letters, and his work will live after him. It is unfortunate that there are not more Goldwin Smiths in the world.

The rush of Americans into Western Canada continues at an ever-increasing rate. They are welcome. Every effort is being made to keep them at home by maligning Canada. But the letters sent home by happy and contented settlers in the Canadian west who have come from the States, are factors which cannot be offset. We have the goods in the west and the American farmers are as shrewd as any class of people in the world. They know a good thing when they see it and are getting hold of it as fast as possible. The boundary line is only imaginary and they see no difference in living under the Union Jack.

The rumor has it that there is to be a big change in the management in the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company. Cable advices from England say that William MacKenzie will be one of the new directors, and that J. P. Morgan will also have a hand in it. It will seem something like sacrilege to the old timers of the West if the hands of the modern money kings are allowed to be placed upon the oldest corporation in Canada.

The Saskatchewan Elevator Commission is going to take evidence at Winnipeg. It would be an interesting thing to have the terminal manipulators called as witnesses to explain how their work was accomplished.

We remember in the dim past that there was a live stock commission appointed by the Manitoba government nearly three months ago. What has become of it?

"How We Made Millions out of the Farmers," is the imposing title of the new book which we understand is not to be written by the Elevator Combine.

"Canada for 2,500 Canadians" is the slogan of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

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Spoiling the Farmer?

MUCH has been written and much will yet be written on economic problems that involve the real necessities of life; on the high cost of clothing, the high cost of groceries, and, probably more than anything else, on the high cost of meat. The subject is not a new one. For years the greatest of the earth's economists have been attacking the problem with unflagging zeal. They have approached it from every angle. Early reformers concerned themselves to a great extent to the reduction of the price of production. The cost of production has been reduced in a great many instances, but the producer failed to realize greater profits; the consumer did not get the goods any cheaper, rather prices have been mounting every year.

There were greater profits somewhere along the course between the producer and the ultimate consumer. Who got them? Not the producer nor the consumer; then someone of the middlemen, or every one of them. Present day economists have realized that reducing the cost of production will do but little, except swell the bank account of some one who adds nothing to the value of the goods. Thus the conclusion that reduction in the cost of living and an improvement in the lot of the producer must come from an improvement in the system of bringing the product to the ultimate consumer.

All are agreed that the meat producing industry of Western Canada is open for a lot of reform. Many efforts have been made to reform it. They have been attended with practically no results because the would-be reformers had nothing better than the present system to offer. In many cases they gave way to idle rantings when sound logic was necessary; have contented themselves with attacking the present system but have offered no remedy.

An Ideal System.

Of course the ideal system of bringing one's meat to the table would concern only two parties, viz., the producer and the consumer. A co-operative concern among the live stock producers that would grow the stock, slaughter, and make it ready for retailing; a co-operative concern among the consumers that would establish shops for the distribution of meat at cost of handling. That would be an ideal condition indeed, but, alas, ideal conditions are a long time in working out. "Rome was not built in a day" and the meat trade of Western Canada will not be reconstructed in a year or several years; will never be reconstructed unless all concerned take hold now and work toward that ideal end; commence at the bottom and start to cut out middlemen.

Let us just glance at the present system of marketing. First comes the farmer, who raises the steer, the hog or the sheep, as the case may be. Then comes the drover who purchases the animals from the farmer and brings them to market. The drover sells them at the stock yards to an abattoir company who butchers them and makes the meat ready for the retailers block. But it doesn't always go direct from the abattoir to the retailer; there's another fellow butting in there for a profit, though the Lord only knows what he has a profit coming for. Hats off to the wholesale butcher, the man who gets something for nothing. But there's no use treating him seriously for he's a fast disappearing species; some things the people get tired of and he seems to be one of them, most of the retailers now buying direct

The System followed by too many Farmers in shipping their live stock, enables unscrupulous drovers to exact unreasonable profits from their business. This Article shows The Abuse and The Remedy.

By JOHN FRANKLIN COGGSWELL

from the abattoirs. When the retailer gets the carcass he makes it ready for home use and dispenses it to the householder.

There are always at least three middlemen in the transaction, none of them there for the fun of it; all after a profit, and getting it. At present there is no co-operative concern to slaughter the stock, nor one to retail the meat. The best we can do with them is to hold them down and keep them as square as possible. Then they do add something to the value of the product and are entitled to a reasonable return for so doing. True it is, that in most cases they get too much for this service, but with that the consumer is concerned. This article will treat of one of the abuses the remedy for which lies with the stock raiser.

The Farmer's Friend?

Fully seventy-five per cent. of the stock marketed at Winnipeg is brought in by drovers, who buy the animals from farmers, bring them to the yards and sell to the abattoirs, needless to say, at a profit. They add not a single cent to the value of the animal yet make a living and a good one off this product of the farms. The first step in bringing the producer and the consumer nearer together; adding to the profit of the former and lessening the cost of living for the latter, is the elimination of the drover.

I can almost hear the howl that every drover will raise at such a suggestion; his protestations that he continually loses money on his deals and that frequently, after paying freight on his shipments he sells them for less than he paid for them; and that he is always at the mercy of the abattoirs who lower the price just to take his money away and these fluctuations are keeping him poor; that he is the best friend the farmer has, etc. Bosh!

Here's a few facts to ponder over. Practically every one of the drovers always sells his shipment to the same abattoir company. These companies are acquainted with the capabilities of each drover that ships to them regularly and guarantee him a certain price for the cattle and hogs he brings in. When he purchases an animal he knows how it will grade, and to a few cent per hundred pounds, what he will get for it. The abattoir companies protect him against

loss, besides giving him any increase in price the market may have been taken over the guarantee. He knows that the abattoirs will have to deal square with him, for they must depend upon the drovers for their supplies, and if they do not treat them as they think they should be treated, off to another abattoir goes

the drover and all the other drovers would know about it and practically boycott the packer. The abattoirs also know this and have so far never given the drovers any cause to feel bad. To sum it all up briefly; the drover knows what he is going to get for his shipment.

But he don't tell the farmer what he is going to get, nor does he allow the farmer to know that he knows what he is going to get. When he arrives at the farm he is the most pessimistic man you ever saw as far as the live stock market is concerned. Prices are going to go to the dogs before he gets the shipment in; but what's the use? You all know the line of talk he has. But even grant that he is honest and tells the farmer the real value of his stock and see what you're losing.

What the Drover Makes.

You expect to sell your stock at a dollar per hundred pounds below the market price, that is give the drover a dollar per hundred to go on. Let's look at what happens when he ships a carload of hogs. To get the carload freight rate he must have 15,000 pounds or approximately seventy-five hogs. Grant him twenty-five cents per cwt. for freight, that will take them a long way. Figures out to \$37.50. Then give him a five hundred pounds shrinkage, more than he would probably have. With hogs selling at \$10.50 per cwt. figures out to \$52.00. Weighing would cost seventy-five cents. Total expense to the drover (he gets his railroad fare), \$90.75. He had \$150 to go on. Subtracting the \$90.75, and he is left a profit of \$59.25 on the car. Pretty good profit, isn't it? And he has not done a single thing to add to the value of those hogs that the farmer could not do for himself. That's the profit in a case where the drover did not manipulate things so as to get more than the dollar per cwt. to go on.

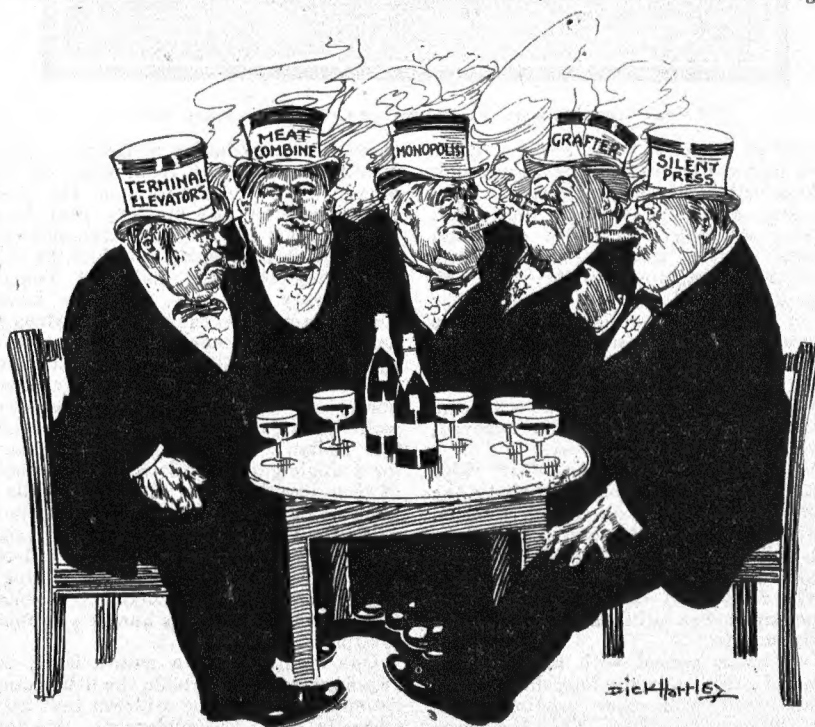
Now that's a pretty nice sum the farmers are turning over to the drovers for taking their stock to market. But the actual profit to the drover is oftentimes swelled to much larger proportions by methods that are not up to a very high moral standard of honesty. I cannot say that the abattoir companies actually approve of the drover's methods, but they countenance them and very often play right into the drover's hands; whether intentionally or unintentionally the result is the same for the farmer. Just an instance:

A short time ago just after hogs had gone to \$10.50 per cwt., the abattoirs made up their minds that the price was too high and they were going to knock a slice off it. In their letters to the country trade they quoted \$9.75 to \$10. per cwt. for choice hogs, in spite of the fact that they had promised any number of drovers \$10.50 per cwt. Are you beginning to see the point?

Siezed Their Opportunity.

The crooked drover had things just as he wanted them. The hog market was strong, could not help being strong. Hogs were scarce and every shipment was pounced upon as soon as they hit the market. The drover had what was as good as a guarantee of \$10.50 for choice porkers, and the scarcity was so pronounced that everything but the veriest scrub and over-weight sows graded choice. Armed with the knowledge of his guarantee of \$10.50 and the packers' letter quoting \$9.75 to \$10.00, (the daily papers had also been given the latter quotation), the drover sallied forth to buy hogs, not at a dollar per cwt. below the real market value but at \$1.50 or

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LET IT DROP.

The United States government propose using the aeroplane for military purposes by dropping high-power explosives from the machine whilst it is in rapid motion.—*News Item.*
This scheme might be worked out nearer home to good advantage, as shown above

The White Stag

By William J. Long in Leslie's Monthly

NOTE:—Mr. Long is one of Roosevelt's famous "Nature Fakers"

OLD Noel the Indian told me this story, one winter's night, as we sat beside our fire in the open woods. Here is how it came about:

For two weeks I had been hunting a white caribou—not the ordinary grizzly gray bull of the winter barrens, but a pure albino with magnificent antlers. Noel refused absolutely to have anything to do with such a hunt, saying it brought bad luck; so I left him to trap and hunt as he pleased while I followed the white stag alone.

One afternoon, as we returned together from some of his other traps, we crossed the fresh trail of a dozen caribou and were following it swiftly when the air darkened and snowflakes began to whirl about us. Noel wanted to turn back to camp at once, but I had seen one great track in the snow that I knew very well, and so followed the trail till it led me to the edge of the barrens. There in plain sight were the caribou, a herd of splendid animals, and near them but alone stood the great white stag. "Mine at last," I thought, as I covered his shoulder, for he was scarcely sixty yards away and a miss seemed impossible.

A snow squall was roaring in the woods and swept over me in a blinding cloud as I pressed the trigger. Perhaps that is why I missed; but Noel thinks otherwise. Anyway the next instant the whole herd, not knowing where the shot came from, were rushing straight past me. A strong hand threw up the muzzle of my rifle as it covered the white side again, and I turned to find the Indian staring with frightened eyes at the quivering spruce boughs where the stag had disappeared.

"Come," he said sharply, "time to stop huntin' here. I goin' home tomorrow." And I have been in the woods with an Indian long enough to know that it is best to be silent under such circumstances.

We went deep into the woods, dug a hole with our snowshoe, built a fire and a little commoosie of boughs and snow, and ate our simple hunter's meal. Not a word was spoken; but when the pipes were lighted, Noel, who thinks I am part Indian myself and who remembers, even when he is cross and hungry, that I once saved his life, drew near and sat down on the log beside me.

"You goin' hunt um dat white caribou?"

"Not if it troubles you, Noel."

"Does trouble me. Trouble you too, if you don't stop. What happen dat first time you hunt um?"

"I went through an air hole in the lake," I said, shivering at the recollection; "but that had nothing to do with the caribou."

"Mebbe not; mebbe yes," said Noel.

"What happened dat second time?"

"Followed him too far, and got lost in a storm, and had to sleep out overnight," I confessed meekly.

"An' what happened just now? Why you miss um easy shot? Why we stay here in snow 'stead of warm camp?" demanded the Indian.

"O, I don't know. Cartridges no good," I ventured.

"Cartridge no good, huh? I see you hit um rabbit twice as far as you miss um caribou, dem same cartridges. You want know why you miss um? why you most dead in air hole? why you have bad luck huntin'?" he asked earnestly. And when I nodded he drew closer to the fire and told me the story, which he had heard from his own father, Baptiste.

One autumn, many years ago, old Tomah and young Baptiste, two Indian hunters, pushed up to a lake and the headwaters of the St. John, which they had chosen for the place of their winter trapping. All the way up the river they had spoken in low tones of their plans, growing more eager as they approached the wild headwaters and the game signs increased; but when their canoe glided around the last bend of the stream and the unnamed lake lay spread before them, not a word was spoken. Some mystery hung over the still water and the dark

green hillsides; some subtle influence that both felt, but that neither could define, kept them silent. Three years before a solitary old Indian had gone to the lake trapping, but never came back. The search party that followed in the spring had found his camp and some of his traps, but no sign to tell his story; and they came away and left him in the woods. But until he should be found, and his death explained, the lake was not like other lakes.

For the first month Tomah and Baptiste trapped with remarkable success, although fur-bearing animals had not yet settled into their Game too was plentiful, was well supplied. Only and very wild, undoubted of the wolves, whose howl at midnight through the

It was late in October an unusual thing happened. still open, though occasion told them that winter two weeks now they had to so one day when Baptiste where a deer came down and feed, he determined animal. The path had doubled round a great bend out upon an open point of the lake, and there Baptiste. Never before had hoof-marks left by a deer.

That night, just after was lying motionless in the evergreens just below Baptiste was watching, his ears and more sensitive as he tense stillness of the

of the gray boulder. A moment later a head with branching antlers appeared dimly in sight; a great stag stepped out from behind the rock and stood with raised head looking off across the lake.

Beside the rock grew an immense hemlock whose shadow was thrown across the deer; yet even in the shadow Baptiste wondered at his strange appearance. The mists of the lake seemed to gather and sway about him. For a moment Baptiste hesitated. Something told him not to shoot; but he was young and eager, and not yet learned to obey instantly the secret influences that often guide an

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had first seen the white stag, the hunting cry of a timber wolf came echoing across the lake. Another wolf answered, then another, as the pack gathered for the hunt. Soon the howl changed to a sharp yelp; and there burst out the savage, tremulous cry of the pack in full chase.

The cry grew louder as the chase drew near the lake and went sweeping along the eastern ridges opposite the camp. Old hunters as they were, uncanny chills coursed over the Indians as they stood listening, while the savage cries cut the stillness and went floating over the hills in fierce confused echoes. The chase turned suddenly from the lake; for miles they could trace its course toward the north and west; then the cry changed abruptly to wild yelping, ceased, broke out again in a frightened uproar; then ceased altogether, and the two silent listeners turned shivering into their camp again.

For two weeks now they had heard that same chase almost nightly, always following the same course, and ending apparently at the same point. They had talked about it over their night fire; each had thought about it on the long lonely round of the marten traps; but no explanation ever came to satisfy them. It might be the white stag; but how did he escape; and why did he return? Then the thought of the lost Indian came over them again; and they knew that these things were not for men to know.

That night the lake froze over; and three nights later the first snow storm spread over all the woods a pure white chart, on which every animal from moose to woodmouse left a plain trace of his doings.

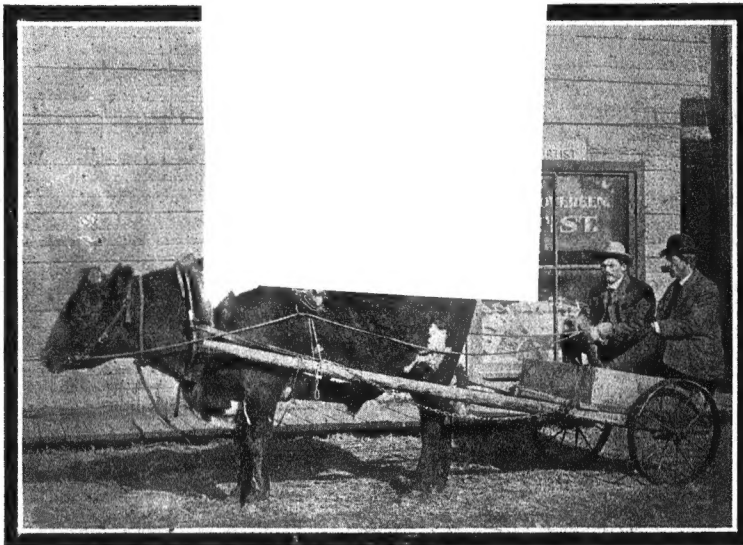
The next afternoon Tomah had nearly reached the river when he came upon a trap out of which a marten had just been dug and eaten. From the trap the fresh trail of the gray wolf led up towards the lake. Tomah stole rapidly forward on the wolf's trail.

He had gone but a few rods when he stopped suddenly, staring down at the trail with as much astonishment as an Indian's face is ever capable of expressing. He could hardly believe the story the snow was telling him. Directly in front was the trail of a deer, which crossed—no, not crossed, but turned and followed the wolf swiftly as Tomah was doing.

Again an uncanny chill crept over Tomah; and he hesitated, uncertain whether to go on or turn back. That he was now trailing a spirit of some kind he never doubted—a spirit that left the hoof marks of a deer. Clearly some strange enmity was here; it might not be safe nor right to pry into such things. But he was in the winter woods; the plain trail was before him, and the strong hunter's instinct urged him on. With only a moment's delay, therefore, he looked to his gun and hurried on more carefully than before. But there was little need for caution. He had followed the trail scarcely a half mile when the howl of a wolf sprang sharply out of the woods in front, and mingled with the echoes came the angry snort of a buck and confused sounds of a terrible battle.

Swiftly but silently Tomah made his way to the outlet and looked out from the fringe of evergreens upon the open shore. There in a circle of blood-stained snow lay a struggling wolf, howling pitiously and making futile efforts to crawl away, while over him in wild excitement the white stag was striking him with hoof and antler. In the midst of the stag's fury Tomah saw the underbrush sway violently; and silently, as wolves fight, a huge brute broke through the fringe of bushes and hurled itself out upon the point. In a flash the buck had wheeled to face his enemy; but his fury would not let him wait to be attacked. Even as the wolf leaped the stag lunged forward with lowered head; and Tomah, with all his fighting blood boiling within him, could hardly repress a fierce shout as he saw the wolf raised clear for an instant and dashed down with entrails

Continued on page 19



"Swan River has gone dry, and we are on the water-wagon now."

The wind moaned in the spruces, came down and rustled among the leaves and, sinking still, went whispering out of hearing among the grasses on the point. Now a whirring rush rolled over him as some startled wild fowl sheered away from the canoe; now the shivering wail of a loon floated over the lake, like the cry of a lost spirit, and again the hillside echoes awakened to a sharp cry of abject terror as the life of some weak, hunted thing went out in the grip of cruel claws and teeth,—the last cry of the weak one to the Great Spirit, as Baptiste believed, when no other help was near.

Soon the pines on the eastern ridge began to show clear and sharp above the dark woods; then the moon wheeled slowly above the hills, flooding the lake and point with silver light. Baptiste's paddle dipped silently, the canoe drew slowly away into deeper shadow, and, crouching lower still, he resumed his lonely watch.

Two hours passed with no sight nor sound of game; only the long-drawn howl of a timber wolf came echoing down from the mountain side. Then there was a slight rustle in the woods that was not the wind, and Baptiste, drawing his gun to his shoulder, fixed his eyes on the edge

common deer standing in the same place would even now be lying dead on the point. Then he thought of the dead Indian and of the mystery that hung over the lake, and very doubtful, and with a strange thrill creeping over him, he paddled back to camp and told Tomah.

The very next day, half way home, Tomah came upon the traces of a struggle near one of the traps, and following them up, found the body of a gray wolf which had been torn and trampled by sharp hoofs. At any other time the dead wolf and the deer tracks would have told the Indian's eyes an incredible story, for a single gray wolf drives a whole herd of deer like so many sheep, and kills a buck as easily as a rabbit. But now it needed not the tuft of white hair clinging to the rough bark of a spruce to tell old Tomah that this was the white stag's work, and that some mystery brooded here which was past his hunter's cunning to explain.

One night, nearly a month later, the two hunters stood outside the little camp, listening to the tense stillness that rests eternally over the wilderness. An hour passed, and still they waited silently. Then from far away to the southeast, over beyond the point where Baptiste

Help Us and Help Yourselves

The Guide makes an Earnest Appeal to its Readers to assist in the great work of securing a Square Deal for Western Farmers

THE readers of THE GUIDE will be glad to know that the paper which has done so much for them has been received most favorably throughout Western Canada. The circulation of THE GUIDE is now more than 20,000 every week. It is ordinarily considered that on an average five people read every copy of a good farm journal. This would mean that THE GUIDE now has over 100,000 readers every week.

A little less than two years ago the first copy of THE GUIDE was printed. For a year it was published once a month but last August it was decided to publish it every week. So faithfully has THE GUIDE supported the interests of the farmers and fought for them on every occasion that it has been regarded throughout the country as the farmers' true friend.

A large amount of money has been spent to make THE GUIDE the best paper that goes into the farm homes in the West. THE GUIDE has improved very much since it was first started and can now claim to be as good a paper as is published in the West. In fact from the standpoint of the farmers' problems it is the leader. But it is not nearly as good yet as the publishers intend to make it. The readers have seen the improvement that has been made in the last two years but during the next two years it will improve much faster. There will be new departments added and the present departments will be made much better than at present. Special attention will be given to the problems of the home and entertaining features for the boys and girls will be added.

The circulation of THE GUIDE has increased more rapidly than that of any other paper that has ever been published in Western Canada.

Why?

Every farmer who reads THE GUIDE knows that it is telling him the truth and that he can rely upon it absolutely. It has been largely through the assistance of THE GUIDE that the farmer is getting a better price for his grain today than ever before. And it will also be through the assistance of THE GUIDE that the elevator problems will be settled and that the meat combine and other combines will be driven out of the West.

THE GUIDE stands for a square deal for the farmer and will keep up the fight to the very best of its ability until special privilege has disappeared and the farmer gets a fair price for everything that he has to sell.

But it must be remembered that THE GUIDE cannot help any farmer until that farmer reads it and supports it. That is why the publishers are anxious to see every farmer in the West read the GUIDE. There are upwards of 200,000 farmers in Western Canada today. Probably 150,000 read the English language and yet all the good work that THE GUIDE is doing is not reaching these farmers for which it is intended. Strange as it may seem, many of them do not know anything about THE GUIDE and possibly never heard of it.

An attempt will be made during the next year to bring THE GUIDE to the notice of all these farmers and if possible

THE POWER OF THE GUIDE

By James Fletcher, Kingman, Alta.

The power of The Guide as a farmer's friend is better told by a farmer than by ourselves. Here is a letter from Mr. Fletcher:

Enclosed please find subscription to The Guide. I heartily endorse the plan adopted by The Guide to increase the circulation of that very excellent paper. This will enormously increase the circulation of The Guide, and at the same time swell the membership roll of the organized farmers of the Prairie Provinces. I always carry a sample copy of The Guide with me wherever I go, and as The Guide speaks for itself, I have no trouble in securing subscriptions. The Guide is a farm paper, filled to the brim with the most important political, economic and social questions of the day, and appeals to every farmer who can read the English language.

The Grain Growers' Guide is a farmers' paper, unique, and the only one of its kind in all Canada, if not in North America. Its regime is the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution of many of the most important public utilities, and in all of its teachings is inculcated the doctrine of the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall. It espouses the cause of the toiler, be he farmer or laborer, and avers that the only true government in existence, under whose rule all will have equal opportunities, is a representative government.—A democracy, a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The recipients of special privileges would like to impress upon the people the idea that a representative government would be a palpable failure and the best of all governments is a wise and benevolent despotism. The people have already been too long intoxicated by the siren's song, which has held them as willing captives under the rule of this wise and benevolent despotism, but there are already signs of an awakening. The star of hope is rising in the east, and the day is not far distant which will mark an epoch in history that will terminate forever the life of ease and luxury enjoyed by the pseudo-rich at the expense of the proletariat. Every member of the organized farmers of Western Canada is a co-operator in The Grain Growers' Guide and should do its utmost to increase its circulation.

Circulation, circulation, and still more circulation. This is the one word that contains the magic of The Guide's influence and the secret of its success. Give us circulation and we will remove mountains. Circulation means, that the farmers of the Western prairie provinces are behind us and the degree we mark on the circulation thermometer registers our power in the fight for our rights. But for The Guide's circulation the organized farmers of the prairie provinces would never have been able to make the governments of these provinces consent to nationalize the interior elevators in the interest of the farmers of Western Canada. But for The Guide's circulation the Elevator Combine would have destroyed the Grain Growers' Grain Company, the farmers' own company, and left the farmers in the clutches and at the tender mercy of that plundering octopus. But for The Guide's circulation the criminal impeachments of the three terminal elevators caught with the goods and finally indicted for falsified statements would never have been made public, and the people would have remained in ignorance of the nefarious system employed by these predatory corporations in their manipulation of wheat and the chicanery made use of by them to cover up the footprints on the sand.

But for The Guide's circulation it must be inferred from the trend of past events, that the Hudson's Bay Road would have been handed over by this time to private concerns to operate and build for their own private gains and personal aggrandizement. These things and many more, and all of supreme importance, are due to the fact that The Guide talks weekly to twenty thousand farmers throughout Western Canada, and this fact alone is responsible for The Guide being criticised by both Grit and Tory newspapers and designated by them as a partisan paper. The Guide's work is now fairly begun and it has its guns planted where it can hurl the shell and shot of truth, and, in fact, crashing into the rotten timber of the old pirate hulk of special privileges. At the crucial point in an historic battle an old captain said, "A little more grape, a little more grape." The Guide is at a far more crucial point, and in an infinitely greater conflict and all it asks is, "A little more circulation, a little more circulation." With fifty thousand of a circulation we can rake the halls of the parliament and make the recreant members who sit there respond to the demands of the people and afford some degree of relief to the nation, whilst in the meantime we will be battering away at the whole corrupt system of capitalism determined to overthrow it and to establish the commonwealth of the people. Give us the circulation and The Guide will vouch for the victory.

to have them become regular subscribers and readers of the paper. This cannot be done unless the present readers will co-operate with the publishers. A great many readers have been so interested in the work of THE GUIDE that they have willingly given their time to act as agents and have neither asked nor received any pay for their work.

THE GUIDE appreciates all this work on the part of its friends because it knows that without these friends it would never be a success. But in order that the work may be still further extended THE GUIDE is willing to pay farmers for their time and their trouble in securing new subscribers.

The subscription price to THE GUIDE is \$1.00 per year. There is no paper in Western Canada that publishes so much valuable information as THE GUIDE at this price. It costs the publishers more than \$6.00 per year to send out the fifty-two issues to a subscriber.

You ask, "How can you afford it?"

The difference is made up of the revenue received from the advertising matter that is carried in THE GUIDE. All big business firms are glad to pay a good price to have their advertising carried into the home of the prosperous farmer. The farmers of Western Canada buy more materials of different kinds than any other class in the country and they buy a great deal of it through advertisements in farm papers. Thus if the readers of THE GUIDE patronize the firms who advertise in THE GUIDE they are helping their own paper to a great extent.

There is no reason why the circulation of THE GUIDE could not be brought up to 100,000 copies every week. This would increase the value of the paper as an advertising medium and would enable us to make it the greatest paper that Canada has ever seen. It looks like a big task but it can be easily done if our readers will co-operate with us and help us to increase the circulation.

We want a good live agent in every district around a post office in the three Western provinces. We have a great many good agents at the present time but we want a great many more. If any farmer who reads this would like to act as our agent we will be glad to pay him for his time. Or perhaps some bright farmer's son or farmer's daughter would like to earn some money during the vacation. If so, we would be glad to have them work for THE GUIDE.

If there is not a good live agent in your vicinity will you please fill out the form below with your name and address and send it to us. If we have no agent at that place we will send you full instructions and material to work with that you may secure subscribers for us. Remember that in doing this work you are helping a paper that is owned by the farmers of the West and is devoted solely to the farmers' interests. If the farmers hope to get a square deal they must work together. THE GUIDE can help them in this work more than any other paper.

Don't forget that you will be helping every farmer in the country by getting him to read The Guide every week. It is published for his benefit, and there is no selfish end to be served.

Be sure to see that there is a good agent in your vicinity. Don't forget that the advertising pages of the Guide are of equal importance with the other pages. These pages are the farmer's marketplace, and it is by patronizing the firms who advertise in his own paper that a great and influential journal will be built up. Let us all work together, and success will crown our efforts. We need co-operation just as much in building up The Guide as we do in other lines of work, and we need it all over the West. The time is now ripe for action, and we need friends of the cause.

Be sure to sign the form opposite, and send it to us at once.

Cut this out and mail it to us.

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:

If there is no agent for THE GUIDE in this district I should like to take up the work. Will you please send me your terms of payment and full instructions about the work.

Name

Post Office

Province

Father's name (in case of boy or girl)

Each agent must be a subscriber or a member of a family where The Guide is read.

The White Stag

Continued from Page 8

streaming from a fearful wound opened by the gallant stag's antlers.

It was dusk when Tomah and Baptiste reached their little cabin. As darkness increased the howl of a wolf came up from the lake—a prolonged howl, in which grief and fierce anger seemed struggling for expression. The pack was gathering, and for an hour the hunters listened to the wild dirge wailing about the dead wolves. A loud yelp sounded quick and sharp above the din, which ceased instantly. A moment of silence followed, then the trail cry broke out, and the same mysterious chase went sweeping along the ridges above the lake shore.

Standing without the camp the Indians listened till the cry ceased as before; then turned in to sleep. They had longed for the snow, and it was here; and the chase was run-over its tell-tale surface. Spirit or no spirit, to-morrow they would find out more about it.

With the first light they crossed the lake and entered the heavy timber. There, in the summit of the first low ridge, lay the trail they were seeking; and it needed no second glance at the big hoof-marks to tell them, what they have long known instinctively, that it was the white stag which led the nightly hunt. The tracks went leaping along, clearing every obstacle with mighty bounds; and running parallel to the trail, but never crossing it, confused footprints showed where a score of wolves had followed on the gallop.

Swiftly the Indians followed, up the ridge and across the inlet and miles away to the northwest, where the chase had ended nightly for a month past. Here the forest opened. A wild ravine cut by the swift mountain torrent stretched straight across their path. On the slope that led down to the edge of it stood an immense pine, towering head and shoulders over the forest. Straight under this pine at a terrific pace rushed the stag, clearing the thirty-foot ravine at a bound, and standing at the edge the hunters could see his tracks on the other side, where he had turned and waited for his pursuers. But what puzzled them was that not a wolf had approached the edge, nor attempted to follow. A short distance above or below they could easily have gained the other side, but instead of attempting it, the tracks showed that they had formed a half circle about the tree, wavered back and forth a few minutes in confusion and then slunk away on the back trail, as if something had frightened them.

For a long time then Tomah and Baptiste stood there on the edge of the torrent, casting wistful glances across, as if to read some explanation there in the shadowy thickets. But no explanation came; the mystery only deepened. Reluctantly they turned away and went back to the circle of wolf tracks, but no explanation was there either. Beyond a well defined line not a wolf had set his foot, and following some of the tracks they found that the pack had disbanded, and hurried away to their scattered dens far back among the ridges. Again the Indians turned back and stood silent, baffled, mystified, beneath the pine.

Lying close beside the pine was a small mound of snow, which seemed to force itself gradually upon Tomah's attention as he stood leaning upon his gun. He had noticed it before, but thought it only a rounded boulder. Now in a sudden spirit of curiosity, which was half obedience, he went and thrust his moccasin into it. Some object yielded beneath his foot, and with a quick twist he threw it upon the snow, then recoiled with a startled exclamation as the whole meaning of it flashed over him, in one of those marvelous mind movements which reveal a history as the lightning's flash illuminates a landscape at midnight. It was a human skull. They had found the lost Indian.

Carefully they scraped the snow aside and gathered the skeleton together. The half-gowned bones, still showing the marks of wolf fangs, told all too plainly how he met his death. Near the tree they found a rusted knife and rifle, and in the underbrush the bones of three wolves, one with a bullet hole in the skull.

The story was clear as if written for them. Indeed it was written, in the characters an Indian best understands. The poor hunter, coming home late from

some lonely visit to his traps, had been chased by the starving wolves and had fled toward the river; hoping to throw them off the scent. They had overtaken him at the ravine before he could clamor down, had rushed out upon him, no doubt, while he yet thought them far away. With his back against the pine he had fought for his life, had killed three, perhaps more, of the wolves, and then was pulled down and eaten.

With the axe that Tomah always carried at his belt they sharpened some stakes and hollowed out a shallow grave beneath the pine. The wind eddied about them and whispered its secrets in the spruces, but the pine's great arms swere motionless the while; only a soft, clear note sounded far up among its leaves like the echo of distant music. The Indians were silent; they listened as they worked. Into the grave they gathered the scattered bones, with the old knife and rifle, and covered them with loose earth, upon which they rolled heavy stones to guard them forever from prowling beasts. Deep into the rough trunk of the old pine they carved a rude cross.

That night, just as the moon rose, the uncanny chase began again. Standing by the little cabin the two men listened with breathless interest as the cry swept round toward the river and the lonely grave where it had been wont to end. Again, as before, they heard the trail-cry break into wild howls, and cease abruptly when the wolves reached the pine. Five minutes passed in dead silence. Still they stood waiting, with ears strained to catch the slightest sound. Then a prolonged howl, fierce and exultant, again set the echoes flying, and a moment later the full cry came ringing down the western ranges. The wolves had crossed the ravine. The white stag was running his last race.

The cry passed rapidly along the hillside above the camp and went out of hearing toward the south. Four or five hours passed; the hunters were sleeping. Then strange, faint sounds came creeping through the dark woods to the little camp. Baptiste stirred uneasily in his sleep; Tomah raised himself suddenly from his bed of boughs; the next moment they were both outside the camp. Far away in the southeast they heard the cry of the pack growing louder. It told them that the stag had turned, and seizing their guns they hurried down to an open point that commanded a view of the whole lake, lying white and still under the moonlight.

The minutes dragged on with the cry drawing nearer, but very slowly. Then the alders swayed suddenly on the south shore and the stag broke out upon the lake. A thrill of pity stole over the watchers as they saw him struggling over the ice, still slippery under the light snow. His head, instead of being thrown up and back, as deer run, drooped forward till the protruding tongue almost swept the snow, and he staggered as he ran towards the point where Baptiste had first seen him. His spirit was broken—nay, it had left him, said Tomah—and he ran as if unconscious.

Fifty yards behind him the wolves broke out of the woods with redoubled howls, the sight of their game inspiring them suddenly with new strength and fierceness. Part of the pack at once separated from the rest and disappeared silently into the shadow that bordered the lake below the point. The rest eased up on the chase, giving their leaders a chance to head the quarry.

The stag reached the point and the watchers saw the antlered head go up as he bounded forward. Then from behind the great boulder dark forms leaped squarely athwart his path. An instant the hunted beast seemed to hesitate, frozen with sudden terror, then the antlered head went down again and he lunged straight forward to meet them.

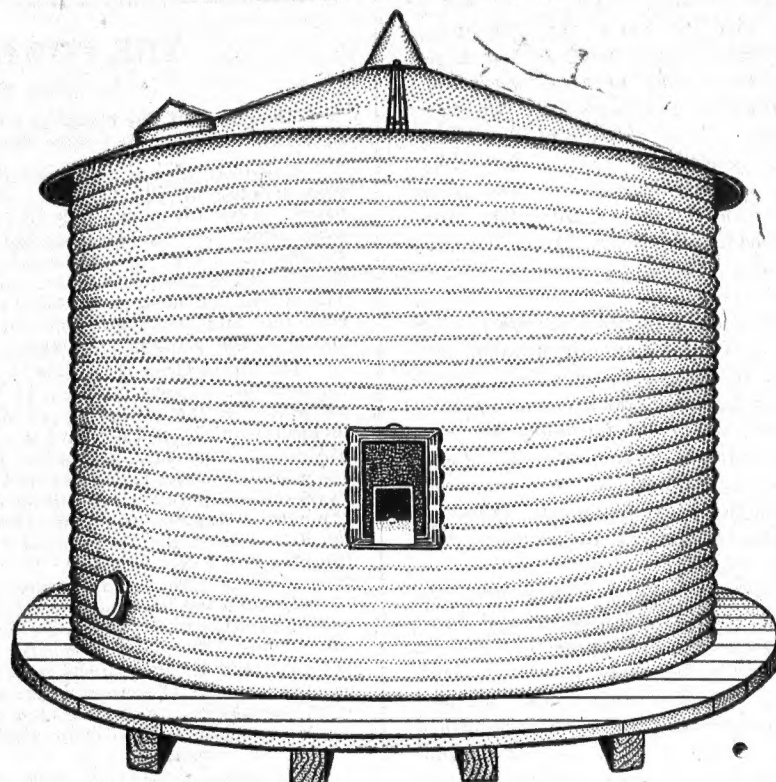
A short, terrible struggle followed. For a few moments they could see him battle with desperate courage, plunging, striking among the leaping forms with the strength and spirit they had seen before. Twice the death-howl of a wolf rose above the tense silence of the fighting brutes. Suddenly they saw him rear high above the pack. An instant he stood poised, a gray silhouette against the dark woods, with the writhing brutes below. Then a big wolf leaped up and fastened to his throat and he fell, as the pine falls when the steel has bitten through to its heart.

Continued on page 30

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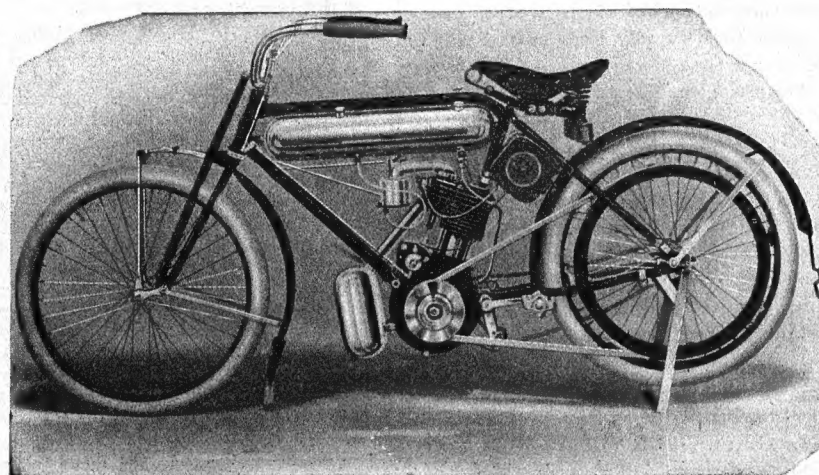
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Protection; the Curse of Canada

(Fourth Article)

By J. A. STEVENSON

"The violence and injustice of the rulers of mankind is an ancient evil for which I am afraid the nature of human affairs can scarce admit a remedy. But the mean rapacity, the monopolising spirit of merchants and manufacturers who neither are nor ought to be the rulers of mankind, though it cannot perhaps be ended may very easily be prevented from disturbing the tranquility of anybody but themselves."—Adam Smith.

AS FAR as the agricultural interest of Canada is concerned the most burdensome and depressing item of the tariff is the duty on agricultural implements. This duty is so high and severe that it has enabled a few firms comprising a select ring of manufacturers in Eastern Canada to control the market and establish a most iniquitous monopoly. It has been proved that certain agricultural implements manufactured in Canada can be bought at least \$30 cheaper in Britain than in the Dominion itself. The implement combine practices the very dumping which it continually complains of on the part of American manufacturers. By means of the tariff it is able to raise the price in the whole market to an artificial level and to secure an export trade by dumping at sacrifice prices. Probably few people realize how beneficial free trade in agricultural implements would be in the West. It would mean a reduction in their cost of about 20 per cent. and this reduction might mean the possession of an extra binder or plow to numberless settlers. The possession of an extra plow or binder would mean an enormous increase in the acreage under cultivation and a tremendous stimulation of agricultural development. The ultimate effect would be to raise the price of land and the real estate market would certainly not be a loser.

The Woollen Tariff

Next in the greatness of its iniquity comes the woollen schedule. Up till 1900 there was a duty of 35 per cent. on foreign imports of woollen, with a preference of one-third of this in favor of British. There were, however, desperate protests from various manufacturers in the East and in response to their demands the tariff was raised to what is practically an average of 30 per cent., at which it stands today. Now, in a cold country like Canada woollens must rank as one of the necessities of life, and a tax on a necessity is the most unfair tax that can exist. In this case it is a body tax, and is in no way based on the ability to pay, which is the soundest basis of all taxation. Take the two contrasting cases of a bachelor who earns \$3,000 per annum and has only himself to clothe and a man with the same income who has a wife and six children to provide with clothes, blankets, carpets, etc. The tax falls on the latter man many times as heavily as on the former and their ability to pay is absolutely equal. It has been calculated that it would profit the people of Canada to pension off all the woollen manufacturers and keep them for life in comfortable hotels in Toronto and Montreal and give all their employees free homesteads, provided the country was allowed perfect freedom to buy its woollen goods in the open market. Cotton stands on exactly the same footing. Canada can never hope to compete with Lancashire and Yorkshire in the woollen and cotton industries, except at enormous expense. Like them she lacks the raw materials, but unlike them she does not possess the peculiarly suitable climate and the highly developed industrial instincts in her people. It is the most stupendous folly to subsidize at enormous expense industries which are unnatural to the country. It always pays to manufacture the raw material as near the scene of its production as possible, as the cost and extravagance involved in bringing the raw material for textile manufacturers to points in the interior of a country is enormous.

No Longer Infants

It is unnecessary to go into the details of other protected industries in Canada. They used to shelter themselves under the cry of infancy, but it no longer avails. There is nothing very infantile about the Dominion Steel Company, capitalized at \$35,000,000; the Nova Scotia Steel Company at \$10,000,000; the Dominion Textile Company at \$8,000,000; the Montreal

Textile Company at \$4,000,000 (both cotton corporations), and the Penman Company, a woollen concern at \$4,000,000. As a Liberal member, in the free trade days of the party, once said of them, "The infant industries are like the fattened calf—always sucking and they never will be weaned. You suggest a reduction to them and they look so lean and miserable that you would pity them from the bottom of your heart, but when they feel that the tariff is safe, they swell out to enormous proportions and display their carriages and footmen and their eyes stick out with greatness." Now that the plea of infancy is no longer available for these large corporations they have invented other excuses of which probably the most popular is to demand more protection to extend their export trade.

Hits The Farmer

If any article on which a duty is levied be the raw material of any other industry the raw material is made more expensive and the working cost of the industry is increased. The extra cost must be recovered by an increase in the price of the article manufactured which may possibly be the raw material of some other industry. And so on through the chain of raw materials and finished products goes the effect of increased prices and with it naturally a demand for further protection by the manufacturers who in turn are hit by the increased cost of their raw material and enlarged working expenses. For instance, iron is the raw material for agricultural implements and the duty on iron must increase the cost of the implement. Agricultural implements are part of the raw material of the wheat growing industry, and thus the cost of its production is increased. As the farmer forms by far the largest element in the community, the great burden of this progressive system of unfair taxation ultimately descends to his shoulders. The net result is that the farmer rises in the morning out of blankets taxed 30 per cent., puts on shoes and underclothing taxed at

the same rate; dons clothes taxed likewise; goes down stairs bought of taxed lumber and kindles his fire with matches on which 25 per cent. has been levied. When he puts on his boots he feels a tax of 25 per cent; when he puts on his cap, one of 30 per cent. He feeds and waters his horses out of pails taxed 20 per cent. He grooms them with brushes and combs on which he pays 30 per cent., and washes himself with soap on which he pays 20 per cent. He sits down to a table covered with oilcloth taxed 30 per cent., and the crockery from which he takes his food has had to bear the same duty. Many things on his breakfast table are free from taxation, but sugar is not the sweeter for the 40 per cent. duty there is on it. The harness on his horses and the hitches on his plow and harrows are all equally taxed 20 per cent. His sleighs and buggy pay 25 per cent. and his axe the same. His mower and rake are both taxed 20 per cent. and his fork 25 per cent. When his day's work is done he cannot light his lamp without paying an enormous tax on his oil. This tariff taxation dates from his birth with the duty on his swaddling clothes and it pursues him with grievous burden throughout his life. But it is not content to let him escape even after death, for his coffin is taxed at the rate of 25 per cent. and his shroud at 30 per cent.

Monopoly Follows Tariff

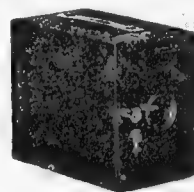
This cruel doctrine of protection was originally invented and propagated by the spirit of monopoly, and monopoly has followed in its train wherever it has been safely established. A few years ago the Toronto Sun conducted an extremely able campaign against the numerous combines existing in Ontario, and proved to the hilt the truth of their charges. The Laurier Government has also been brought to give a grudging recognition of the existence of these rapacious monopolies, and Mr. Mackenzie-King's recent Anti-Trust Bill was a half-hearted attempt to give some relief. In every country it always is and must be to the interest of the majority of the inhabitants to buy whatever they want in the cheapest market. The only parties who can continually benefit by protection are the producers on a large scale, i.e., those who produce far more than they consume, the capitalists. In this connection Adam Smith says: "The proposition is so very manifest that it seems ridiculous to take any pains to prove it. Nor could it ever be called in question had not the interested sophistry of merchants and manufacturers confounded the common sense of mankind."



Protecting (?) the Farmer

Protector Sir Wilfrid:—"Methinks all is well!"
Farmer:—"Help! Help!" Save me from my friends.

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It is sad to think how successfully the common sense of the people of Canada has been confounded and led astray by the specious arguments of protection, and it is quite certain that they who first taught them were by no means such fools as those who believed them.

♦ ♦ ♦
Better a tramp in the woods than a hobo in the woodshed.



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

LAMB VERSUS STEEL

Editor, GUIDE:—In yours of the 11th May is a letter from Mr. Geo. Steel, M.P.P., of Glenboro, demanding that I show him that government owned and operated elevators would be a paying proposition for the government. Now, I could not show him that government ownership of elevators in competition with privately owned elevators would produce enough revenue to pay interest on investment and running expenses. An elevator of any kind would produce no revenue unless the people patronized it, and no person could just say where the people are going to store their grain. But it is labor applied to land that produces all the revenue now, the revenues obtained by governments and the revenues obtained by the private ownership of elevators. The labor of the people is the source of these two varieties of revenue. If all the revenues went to the government then the government would be able to remit the innumerable other tax burdens that it now lays on our backs. Surely people would patronize an elevator that they themselves owned in preference to one owned by private corporations. Surely they would rather run the stream of revenues from elevators into the public till than into the private pockets of others. And if they haven't sense enough to see this point, then it might be that government owned elevators in competition with privately owned elevators would not pay.

Government ownership of elevators is not the solution of the economic problem but it is a step towards that solution. There are many businesses that the government might easily take over instead of "farming out" those businesses to private parties as now—businesses that are practical monopolies. It makes a great difference whether revenues are going into the public treasury to help pay public expenses, or whether revenues are going into private pockets to build up a class that prey and plunder on the great wealth producing masses. And it is the business of the government and their solemn duty to prevent any one class or any one man from hurting any other man or set of men. Governments are intended to promote peace, justice, security of life and prosperity among people; not to make laws and regulations that allow and protect one class to plunder and rob other classes. One class or set of people cannot be very rich unless we have others very poor. One cannot "get" without earning unless many others "earn" without "getting." One man cannot get a pile unless others work and make that pile for him. The rights of labor are the rights of property because all property is the result of labor and under a just government those who work most would have most. This is the sum and substance of what Mr. Steel terms "My sympathy with labor and laborers." He represents a constituency of labor and laborers, and therefore, as a public man representing such people, should be far more interested in "labor and laborers" than I am. Labor has cleared the forests, broken up the prairies, erected all the buildings, produced all the crops, hauled all of them market, built the elevators, the railroads, the stations, mined the coal, fired the locomotives, turned on and off the brakes, in short, labor has done all that is done and the people whom it represents have done their share, and if justice prevailed, then the laborers everywhere would have big bank accounts. But they haven't. Surely here is a problem for statesmanship,

and it is to our public men that we must look for solutions of these problems and for protection to the rights of labor, the oldest of human rights, but a right that apparently has been lost sight of in our greedy chase after dollars sweated out of the people.

Now, since Mr. Steel is not in favor of government elevators as a step in the direction of securing to labor the fruits of toil, will he, as a public man, be good enough to let us know what measures he does favor with that end in view.

In securing justice to others, we assure justice to ourselves and to our children, honorable alike in what we give and in what we receive.

W. D. LAMB.

Plumas, Man.

MORE ROOM FOR INQUIRY

Editor, GUIDE:—Seeing an article in THE GUIDE regarding bulls running at large I thought I would express an opinion on the subject and say that I am right with the writer. The law at present is rotten; simply useless, and I am not afraid of my neighbors either. Nor am I afraid to tell our Live Stock

Commissioner that quite a number of the farmers will expect him to do his best to see that we get a law that will prevent bulls running at large. We want no half hearted support from the Commissioner or the Minister of Agriculture. We want the goods and I think both are capable of delivering them.

THE GUIDE has published the story of the elevator robberies. More power to your pen. Now find out why the companies that were fined last year for selling short binder twine didn't meet with publicity. It seems to me that unless the name is published they can afford to pay the fine and still make money according to the figures in THE GUIDE, which is good enough for me.

D. G. MARKLE.

Lamont, Alta.

NOTE.—The only way that authoritative figures on the elevator graft were secured was through a government investigation. These investigations are hard to get, but usually produce results. Their scope should be extended.—Ed.

OUR TARIFF TROUBLES.

Editor, GUIDE:—In approaching this question which the GUIDE has justly described as a matter of more importance to the farmers of this country than to any other class, it is well to assume a somewhat judicial attitude and weigh the pros and cons of the case very carefully to avoid faulty conclusions. This matter, like any other, has two sides though we farmers are tempted to doubt this at times. The extreme views have both been admirably dealt with by Mr. Langley and Mr. Kirkham, the first named having presented the gospel of retaliation and the latter that of the extreme free trader. Now, somewhere between those two lies that compromise of conflicting interests which is the foundation of most legislation. Let us look first at retaliation from the manufacturers' standpoint and then look from the farmers'.

The manufacturers, through their powerful association, present their case to the government something like this: "The

manufacturers of the country are investing their capital in industries which, when developed, will give this country a greater place among the nations in many ways, and unless protected by a tariff, cannot make headway by reason of the fact that manufacturers in the republic to the south can dump upon our markets the articles we are manufacturing at a lower price than we can sell them." This is possible for the reason that the United States have attained an economy in production impossible for us at present. Also the business which is necessary to carry on the business of the country would benefit by retaliation at the expense of the manufacturers of other countries. Another point which the manufacturers make is the one that Mr. Langley deals with referring to the fact that the United States taxes imports from Canada heavily and that we should hit back.

The farmers as a class love to fight and the retaliation cry is bound to find followers among them. The thinkers, however, represented by the Grain Growers' Association, are forced to the conclusion that the manufacturers would do the retaliating, but the consumer, usually of the farming class, will have to pay the piper. The curse of the whole question lies right here, in the fact that in spite of the present tariff, American articles can be purchased in Canada, after paying an import duty, as cheaply in most cases as Canadian manufactured articles. This shows, generally at any rate, that if the import duty on a certain article is twenty per cent. the Canadian Manufacturer of that article, tacks twenty-five per cent. on to the selling price of his product, thus forcing the consumer to pay, not only the retaliatory tariff, which goes to the revenue, but also an unjust profit to the home manufacturer, when home products are purchased. If any proof of this is needed let the farmer figure on his machinery, comparing the figures of the Canadian and the United States implements. In many cases a magnifying glass would be necessary to detect the difference.

Does free trade offer a remedy? Under present world conditions, No. Any country brave enough to take the plunge would undoubtedly suffer at the hands of the highly protected countries each of which have natural and economic advantages along certain lines of manufacture which would enable them to cripple that particular industry in a Free Trade country. No, unless almost the whole world adopted Free Trade there is little hope for Canada along that line. Then again, the whole financial fabric of the administration would have to be re-constructed if Free Trade were introduced. We must not forget that a large share of the cost of running this or any protected country, is derived from import duties and if these were abolished that money would have to be raised by direct taxation. Although many of us believe heartily in the latter principle we must admit that the masses are not yet educated up to it.

What is the remedy? The first is an ideal, probably impracticable, but none the less a solution if means can be found to enforce it. The farmers of this country would be willing to consent to protect the industries if the latter would sell their products at a fair profit instead of tacking on the import duty, or part of it, as at present. Thus would producers and consumers be working together for the good of all. But, alas, for the ideal. Human selfishness is not likely to allow it to come to pass and therefore we must pass on to a sterner measure and that is reciprocity. The question was asked at the Prince Albert convention, why the Canadian Government did not accept the United States offer of Free Trade in agricultural implements and the answer is, that the manufacturers' association proved to the government that, as the United States harvest is earlier than ours our markets would be flooded with cheap United States implements under reciprocal Free Trade, the United States manufacturers preferring to sell a little cheaper than hold over for a year. The farmers of this country, working out their own salvation through the Grain Growers' Association must fight the other interests with their own weapons and so bring pressure to bear on the government along the line of reciprocity which is the only practical remedy in sight at present. We are told that the tariff is a dead issue but the answer to this is that the united



"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush"

Wilfrid:—I think I'll let this one go and get after the big ones.
Little Boy West:—Oh no! this is the one you promised me, and I want it.

agriculturalists of Canada can make any issue they wish, and by cohesion can bring to pass that which they desire unitedly. Let us in this, as in other questions affecting us, not forget four necessities. They are taken from the letter heads of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and are:—Organization, Agitation Education and Emancipation.

CHAS. A. DUNNING.

♦ ♦ ♦

A SPECULATOR'S COUNTRY.

Editor, GUIDE:—Enclosed find one dollar to pay for my subscription to THE GUIDE for 1910. Kindly send me the last week's issue, I would rather go without one meal a day than one copy of the GUIDE, as I consider it the most truthful paper published in Winnipeg. Some people are too busy working for interest on land speculations, land for interest, that they have no money to subscribe to an intelligent paper, that would teach them why the man that works gets less than the one that doesn't. This is certainly a speculator's country, particularly in land bonuses for land speculators. They seem to be able to get most of some farmer's crops for interest. That is what I call sponging producers' crops, according to legal law.

A GREEN ENGLISHMAN AND SINGLE TAXER.

♦ ♦ ♦

BUILD H. B. R. AT ONCE.

Editor, GUIDE:—I noticed an article in your issue of June 1st headed "Hudson Bay Road First." Now it seems to me that the government has too many large ideas of routes to the Hudson Bay, and none of them ever materializes. We well know the issues used in the last Federal elections—one of which, and I think the chief one was—"Return the Liberal Party to power and get the H. B. R. right away." And the West certainly did her share towards returning the Liberal party, but evidently we are not going to get the H. B. R. as promised.

Sir, Wilfred Laurier, in Toronto, last January, stated that, if at all possible the government intended to start the H. B. R. this very year. It seems to be the pride of some politicians to keep their people in expectation, but this will last only for a time. The people of the west have been promised the H. B. R. and they will not be satisfied till they get it. This question was made mention in the House on December 13, 1909, with ample time to do the preliminary work on at least 200 miles of the road; but the matter received no attention from the House till a short time ago when they set aside \$500,000 which is about 1/2 of 1 per cent. of the present annual revenue of the Dominion, and I understand that this amount is not for the purpose of building the road but for building a bridge across the Saskatchewan River, which bridge when complete will likely cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000, and of course will prolong the time of building of the road for a number of years.

The estimated cost of building and equipping the H. B. R. by the Pas, is \$19,108,672; now \$500,000 will build about 25 miles, therefore if the government is going to set aside \$500,000 annually for the purpose of building this road it will take about 19 years to complete the work, which is certainly doing things on the instalment plan.

The government, last year in answer to a question in the House acknowledged that it has sold about 7 millions of purchased homesteads and pre-emptions; so we may assume that they have now credited to the fund set aside for the purpose of building this H. B. R. about 10 million dollars. Surely we are entitled to something more than the interest on this amount. I cannot see the object of the government building a railroad by the Pas, as it is well known that it will run through a muskeg country, and anyone who has had any experience with muskeg knows that it is only a heavy layer of moss, commonly called deerhorn moss, two or more feet deep. This moss covers quicksand and water and protects the ground or quicksand in summer from thawing out, just as sawdust does to ice in the icehouse. But when once the moss is removed, as it must be in constructing a railroad, then the bottom falls out of the road.

These are all known facts to men of experience but even if they did not exist, this one road could not handle the needs of these three great Western pro-

vinces. At present there are four railroads from Winnipeg to Fort William, surely this great west can support two roads to Hudson Bay. One road through a muskeg country will never satisfy the needs of this Great West extending for 800 miles from Winnipeg to Edmonton. We must have at least two and with substantial bottoms. One road should run from Winnipeg by way of Selkirk on the height of land between the Nelson and Hayes Rivers to Port Nelson at the mouth of the Nelson River. Now, Prince Albert is our most northern city and is about 200 miles nearer salt water by way of Fort Churchill than by way of Fort William, therefore the second railroad should be run from Prince Albert on the height of land between the Churchill and the North Saskatchewan and Nelson Rivers. These routes in both cases would save great expense in regard to bridging and excavation; and we would then have something substantial. It is also stated that these two roads can be built for about the same cost as one through the muskeg country.

Some will say that these routes are no better than the one by the Pas. Let those take the government map and look up the heights and lands and they will find that the people of Western Canada know the conditions there. Again some of our eastern friends and opponents of the Hudson Bay Railroad scheme will have us believe that the Hudson Bay is frozen over for at least ten months of the year. This is an erroneous impression, for the geography will show us that the Hudson Bay and North Sea are in the same latitude; therefore if the Hudson Bay is frozen over as some would have us believe then the North Sea must be frozen likewise, but no one ever dreamt of the Empire of Germany coming over to England on the ice.

Now, let me say a few words to the directors of the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Mr. Graham, Minister of Railroads, are coming west in the early part of July and will probably visit our most important cities of the West. Would it not be a good plan to have each and every Association in these three provinces represented in the way of a deputation, and meet the honorable gentlemen in every city that they stop, nearest our respective districts, and hand them some good hot resolutions demanding our rights? In conclusion I would say let us get busy while we have the chance, for if we let these gentlemen travel through our country without asking for our rights, I will venture to say that we will be compelled to wait a considerable length of time for the Hudson Bay Railroad.

W. H. LAWRENCE.

Aberdeen, Sask.

June 9th, 1910.

♦ ♦ ♦

WANTS FARMERS' PARTY.

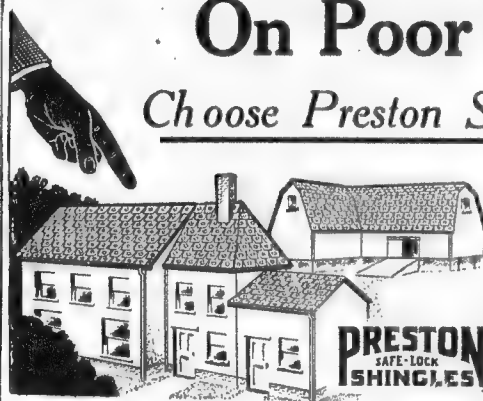
Editor, GUIDE:—In replying to Mr. Langley's letter, "A farmers' party needless"—personally I should like to agree with him, but I can't because it is palpably obvious that we have not two political parties, but two factions of one and the same party—plutocracy. Mr. Langley knows that quite contrary to his statements both factions (Liberal and Conservative) are sold out to the privileged business interests of capitalist greed, that our grand democratic constitution is continually set at naught, that the consumers and producers of natural products are cruelly fleeced by the duplicity of both factions. That when any issue affecting the masses comes up at Ottawa, there is no genuine opposition. Both faction leaders stand to maintain the privileged interests, at the people's expense.

Sir Wilfrid has put on the Tory clothes, has given the special interests everything in sight and glories in his duplicity for he has sold our rights and justice that he pledged himself to uphold. The evidence is overwhelmingly obtrusive that we farmers have been betrayed. There is no such thing as government by, of and for the people, but the sordid system of bureaucratic opportunism has been substituted therefor.

Our vote is our Magna Charta. It is 70 per cent. of the total. Labor vote is 25 per cent. It appears to me that Mr. Langley's pessimism knows neither the people's powers or their need of justice. How can we Grain Growers know our own powers? How can we acquire our just rights, if we undervalue the power of our co-operative vote? How can we

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Manitoba Elevator Commission

D. W. McCUAIG,
Commissioner

W. C. GRAHAM
Commissioner

F. B. MACLENNAN,
Commissioner

Head Office: 279 Garry St., WINNIPEG

P.O. Box 2971

THE Commissioners wish to announce to the farmers of Manitoba that they have secured permanent offices for the transaction of their business, and all communications should be sent to the Commissioners at the above address. Petition forms and all information needed by farmers in order to secure elevators at their points will be mailed upon application. The Commissioners solicit the co-operation of the farmers of Manitoba in the work of establishing a system of Public owned storage elevators in the province.

Watch this Space in issue of June 29'10

We will have a great farm land proposition for You
D. Corbett, 613 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

acquire our just rights and abrogate our political grievances if we have no faith in our liabilities, faculties to organize the great franchise we possess?

Why should we split our great vote, for thereby we let the special interests of a few avaricious capitalists and a few flesh-pot politicians (a mere handful of the remaining voters) run the whole show. Why does Mr. Langley stand for such a policy of puerility and weakness—the selling of our birthright, a policy that has always been barren of effects—a policy the opposite of honest and co-operative principles. He seems so engrossed with his own talents and the duplicity of the two factions and his knowledge of “having seen things from the inside privileges him to give a more impartial appraisal.” Nearly forty years he says he has been one of these parties yet he seems not to have found out that we have but two factions of the same party—the party of plutocracy and opportunism. His defence of both sides of politics is too dangerous and of too great importance to let pass. He would keep you readers in a condition of political coma. But if you are men, you will refuse to be thus lulled into political sleep. Your emancipation is entirely a question of co-operation of votes; votes in your own, not present day politician and specialized pirates interests together with scandalous graft, corruption, extravagance, arch-betrayal, traitorism to solemn pledges to the people by both faction machines.

Do not let us be fooled by anyone, Mr. Langley included, who says that we can get redress of our needs by following the lines of least resistance and by taking our choice of two of hell's faction machines and thus be able to dominate the devil. Such namby pamby twaddle has for a long time been smirked at in the specialized campaign fund “Red-parlors” of schemes. It is a fatal mistake to suppose that these mercenary faction machines, the two crooked factions and their equally bent readers and the strong lines of vested interests are too strong to be properly controlled. A condition of permanency only belongs to perfect government. We have crooked government because the farmers consent to it, by splitting instead of co-operating their votes. Why shall Mr. Langley consent to and want to continue a vicious (?) system, much less defend it? It is bad enough to know that Mr. Langley is part and parcel of this system of diabolism. But to ask decent electors to join the juggernaut machine that ever betrays us, and starves us; to ask us to shed our light on these parties, is to ask us, I say, to beat air or bay at the moon. The whole request is too diabolical; too dirty for any self-respecting voter.

If Mr. Langley insists in trying to muddle the plain difference between the duty of our rendering service to each other by an organized political party and the frightful partisan allegiance to crookedly organized diabolical machines,—more crooked today than at any previous period—he must bear the stigma and consequence of inviting us to choose between two crooks. Upright members of our organizations should blush and come out from the unclean thing. Scripture, “Come ye out from the unclean thing and be ye separate therefrom.” This is my first bible quotation in this controversy in spite of our friend Langley's previous euphemism. It is Mr. Langley who first used what he delicately sneers at.

What is needed is that farmers must act together, politically as well as industrially. We must direct our course in the one as the other solely by the compass of our own efforts through our own party, becoming partisans to our own just rights instead of partisans to the two factions who have enslaved us. Mr. Langley should know that there can be no emancipation for us by our own efforts politically. The shibboleth of the farmers must be, “Justice for the producers of natural wealth,” which cannot be had but by our own party. We have too long sacrificed our interests to the Moloch of factions and verily we have paid dearly for it, and in public matters the said two factions are combined against us. This will continue until we cease to acknowledge them as separate parties, till we stand for our freedom against bureaucracy and freedom against caucus class legislation; in short it will continue as long as we refuse to organize and thereby have ourselves truly represented in parliament by trustworthy intelli-

gent farmers. To be content just to turn out one faction and put the other one in is not a rational attitude for any class of Canadians.

Suppose we admit that we have two distinct parties with two distinct policies. It does not follow that even though these policies are opposites that either of them would be in our interests. The question arises, why should there be only two parties? Why should we (the seventy per cent.) be without any say or voice in law making. Yet this is just how in practice the grand British North America Act works out, destroying so many of our just rights as a class. The same with the labor vote. There can be no higher patriotic work than to educate and organize the unrepresented agricultural vote. If it is not done now, the time will come, in spite of all friend Langley can do, when Grain Growers will think it is worth while to consolidate our voting powers.

Difference of opinion on political matters is no cause for strife between Mr. Langley and the undersigned. Neither do I see that it should have other than a genuine educational good effect upon the members of our organization, providing that we write conscientiously from conviction and facts.

Mr. Langley asks us, “as far as possible to keep to industrial matters.” That request is decidedly good, if it were possible or practicable, but since everything the Grain Growers have yet taken up is political, and has to be granted by our politicians, his request is a very confusing mis-fit for an intelligent person to make. Our grievances have all arisen because



we have failed to do our whole political duty. Proper redress of our needs can only come by our united political efforts in every political issue.

This Langley request is just what all the privileged interests have always made to the farmers and workers. If Mr. Langley was paid by said interests to write as he does, he could not be a much greater champion of privilege than his letters in THE GUIDE prove him to be. I have no desire to impute insincerity, but however sincere those who hold with our friend may be, what we have to ask ourselves is, “Is it wise to take the ugly—not to say fanatical step of joining hands with the fund-fixed factions who hate our organizations as they hate every radical institution or person?”

On the other hand, why should we show any esteem for the two robber factions? We had better act a brave man's part and follow our best impulses of what is necessary than what is expedient, as the rule and measure of our organization. For our own credit's sake let us play the part of courageous and conscientious men, or else quietly acquiesce in our enslaved political shackles. Grain Growers, what we most need to exert is our proper political pride and self-respect. This is a frightful position to take, to ask us to link hands with Fund-Fixed Class Rule. The better impulse is to “Come out from the unclean thing.” The root-cause of our bondage is politics. Then our executives must deal not only with our economic effects, but with the root-cause, Politics; for by virtue of refusing to deal with it, we are not only deceiving, but cheating ourselves. Mr. Langley, don't be too blind to see this, by your act of worshipping the two-party system, which has developed into a one party system of the ins and outs. We have 70 per cent. of the voters, what need have we for finessing or hanging back? Because Patronism didn't succeed is not a sufficient reason why we shall turn cowards. We are the paramount class in Canada, and we should therefore see that Class Rule for the few out of the 5 per cent. should

not be all dominant in power. The 70 per cent. should, under our constitution of majority, rule—be the governing class. Then let us move on to the fundamental political education of the farmers. Let them be shown that Laurier and Borden are only monkeying with our true interests. That they are two bully old coons to serve the few special interests, the grafters and their co-politicians, who, in return for special privileges put up a purse of \$100,000 to the Premier.

My last word ament “Good and bad effects” is, “Is it Mr. Langley's pleasure that we shall longer continue to be mere hewers of wood and drawers of water to a handful of specially privileged creatures who are mean enough to take tribute from every toiling man, woman and child of this wealthy country?” If it is his pleasure, then I answer he is committing a sin, a grievous sin against our organization, even though he does not intend so to act.

A change of views is better late than never. The hideous conditions demand repentance. What is going to happen? The two Class Rule factions will go on just as before—only more so. They will receive larger and more funds, and our Ottawa will become a greater Paradise for mean business men, grafters and politicians, than ever before. The factions will go on as if we had no Grain Growers' Association. They will go on exactly as if nothing had happened. They will go to parliament buildings and leave at the usual hours, they will put boots on their intelligent feet and hats on their canny heads. They will take their soup and their appetizers hot, just as if we Grain

Growers were getting a square deal. Then it will be seen that Mr. Langley is a poor comforter for duty shirked and sound maxims and principles lost, and the robber factions will lord it over us.

In conclusion, my counsel is, “Call the self-interested factions to account, do your duty Mr. Langley; then I will not need to offend you with poetic or scriptural quotations.”

FREDERICK KIRKHAM
Saltcoats, Sask.

CO-OPERATION PAYS.

Editor, GUIDE:—Just a few more words on this co-operation question. J. A. Beaudry, on behalf of the Canadian Retail Merchants Association, characterized co-operation as a failure, delusion and a snare. I can't imagine how they, (the C. R. M. A.) can expect the farmers of Canada to swallow such a pill, when they deliberately turn round and march up to Ottawa, five hundred strong, to protest against the passing of the Co-operative Bill. If co-operation is as they say it is, why do they take so much trouble and incidentally spend ten thousand dollars to keep the farmers out of it. Is it “brotherly love?” I think not.

They know that if the Co-operative Bill passed through Parliament and became law, that it would soon stop them from fleecing the farmers and working men. If it pays the C. R. M. A. to spend ten thousand dollars to keep the farmers and workingmen out of the so-called snare (co-operation) why it will pay the farmers and workingmen ten thousand dollars to get themselves into such a snare. Just study the following figures taken from the last quarterly balance sheets.

Walker Co-operative Society

	£	s	d
Sales amounted to	59,596	13	11
Profits	7,932	4	2
Quarterly dividend was	2s 9d		
Average dividend for year	2s 8d		
Cramlington and District Co-op. Soc.			
Sales for half year	105,095	8	8½

	£	s	d
Profit	17,009	16	7
Interim dividend was	9,161	18	10
Dividend paid on purchases was	3s 2d		

Ashington Equitable Co-operative Soc.

	£	s	d
Sales amounted to	15,371	9	3
Profits amounted to	2,202	18	7
Dividend of 3s. in the £ was declared.			

Ashington Industrial Co-Operative Soc.

	£	s	d
Sales amounted to	33,324	0	11½
Dividend of 2s 10d in the £ was paid			

Gateshead Co-operative Society.

	£	s	d
Sales amounted to	98,001	16	4
Dividend on purchases was	2s 8d		
During the quarter 40 claims for collective life insurance had been paid amounting to	£262 3s 7d		

Pegswood Co-operative Society.

	£	s	d
Sales amounted to	6,042	13	4½
Disposable profits were	883	13	9¾
No. of members is	530		
Dividend of 3s. in the £.			

Amble Co-operative Society.

	£	s	d
Sales amounted to	16,057	11	3
Dividend of 2s 8d in the pound on groceries and 1s in the pound in the other departments.			

Newbiggin District Co-operative Soc.

	£	s	d
Sales amounted to	20,211	4	7
General dividend was	2s 10d		
Butchering 3s 4d in the pound			

Now, brother farmers, read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the above figures, and you will soon come to a conclusion of what kind of a failure, delusion and a snare it is, that our mutual friends, the C. R. M. A. are trying and succeeding in keeping you out of. Wake up, organize, and demand what is yours by right, and you will ultimately get it, but not without fighting for it. Hear what Fethro Junior says in the Newcastle Weekly Chronicle. “The prosperity of agriculture may, indeed, be said to be largely due to co-operation. By co-operation farmers can, by buying larger quantities, obtain feeding stuffs, manure, implements and other requisites on much cheaper terms than by purchasing as individuals, and in selling, co-operation can also be employed advantageously, especially in securing a reduction in the rates for carriage, for the larger the consignment the cheaper the transit rate. To the farmer with small capital co-operation would make many economies possible.” Note the following instance of farmers co-operating to dispose of their produce.

Eastern Counties Dairy Farmers Co-op. Society.

	£	s	d
Sales of milk and cheese amounted to	33,778	0	0
Sales of eggs amounted to	233	0	0
Net profit resulting to members was	£606		

Quite a nice little sum to be donating to the middlemen, which certainly would have been done, had they, (the farmers) not been organized. Hear also what Mr. Stoddart says in a paper read before the co-operative conference at Bittington, Durham, England, on co-operation as a remedy for unemployment. “Industry organized on co-operative principles should give to every true worker a place in the social order, wherein the fulfilment of his duty, in however a humble sphere, he would feel that he was of value in contributing to the general weal, and that in turn the whole community ministered to his individual welfare. The work that lies nearest to us, and meanwhile most requires to be done, even though it might seem to entail some sacrifice, is to effect a closer unity of the whole movement than at present exists.”

This last sentence is what is urgently needed in this country. Could you not give us an editorial on Co-operation, so that it would awaken more interest in the movement? Trusting that our “Mutual Friends” will keep on kicking about the failure, delusion and snare.

Hanson, Sask. F. WALKER

Tribute to Goldwin Smith

By W. D. GREGORY, President of Toronto Sun Printing Co.

To his associates of The Sun the passing away of Goldwin Smith brings a deep sense of personal loss and leaves a blank which never can be filled. I am not speaking of his literary qualities, great though they were, but of those personal qualities which touched the life of each of us. His words of counsel, clear and strong, were always freely given. His splendid courage was at all times an inspiration to us. For each one he ever showed an almost tender consideration. During the fourteen years that we worked together, I never knew him to utter a harsh or impatient word.

During the period, years ago, that I did most of the editorial work upon the Sun, I met him every week in conference. These conferences, where we discussed a wide range of subjects, afforded in themselves a liberal education, and were highly prized by me. But it was not only for their educative side that I prized them. They revealed Goldwin Smith as a journalist. And a great journalist he was. No one knew better than he when to speak and when to keep silent; when to strike softly and when to strike hard. He was not a student of statistics, and in all my years of association with him I never saw him open a blue book. But he had a wonderful intuition for the facts bearing on any subject, and seldom made a mistake. No one could get at the real point of a public question as quickly as he could. No one could deal with a public question so clearly, so concisely and so well. Yet fully as he might state his attitude, or the attitude of The Sun, upon a public question, he did not make the mistake of resting there. He would iterate and reiterate his views, each time as far as possible in a different form, until he felt that he had convinced his readers.

Goldwin Smith was a thoroughgoing democrat. He detested flunkeyism. He would receive the humblest man with as much consideration as he would the man

holding the highest position in the land. He often asked me to take up to the Grange any farmers who would like to meet him, and I often took them there. His conversations with them were most delightful. "I think," he used to remark, "that they say what they think."

Speaking to me last year he said that, aside from his domestic life, nothing had given him so much satisfaction during his residence in Canada as his connection with The Sun. He liked to keep in touch through it with the farm, and in him the farmers of Canada have lost one who was their special advocate. He often said that he believed the farmers formed the soundest part of the community, and he never let an opportunity to promote their interests pass by.

To the last he retained his keen interest in public affairs. While it might be said that he was more interested in principles than in men, no politician ever stuck to his friends with greater fidelity than Goldwin Smith stood by his. To his associates he has left behind a memory that will ever remain with us, and which so long as we live, will be to us a cherished possession.

EARL GREY TO ENGLAND

An Ottawa dispatch of June 8 says: "Earl and Countess Grey left last evening for Quebec by special train and will to-morrow board the Royal George en route for Bristol. The post office department is sending the mail over on the same steamer as an experiment. The route by which Earl Grey will travel into the far north has been definitely decided upon. The governor-general will go by way of Hayes River and go on board the government steamer Earl Grey at York Factory. The trip down Hayes River will be made by canoe, and His Excellency and party will be put through by the Mounted Police and Indian guides. The Hayes River has been decided upon because the

portages are fewer than on the Nelson River. The making of all the arrangements has been left in the hands of Comptroller White of the Northwest Mounted Police.

DE LESSEPS WILL ATTEND

A cable has been received by the Canadian Automobile and Aero club at Montreal from Count De Lesseps, who was the second man to cross the English Channel in a Bleriot monoplane stating that he would at once pack his machine and ship it to Montreal to take part in the aviation meet there from June 25 to July 4. De Lesseps stated that he would try for the prizes both for long distance flights and speed. This means that five Wright bi-planes, two Bleriot monoplanes, two dirigible balloons and two spherical balloons are entered for the meet, while the club is now negotiating for the entry of a Canadian and an English bi-plane.

MINNESOTA OFFICIAL DEAD

Clarence Dinehart, treasurer of Minnesota, died Wednesday morning at Luther hospital, St. Paul. He was 33 years old. At the bedside were his father and mother. Mr. Dinehart was operated upon Saturday for appendicitis. He rallied immediately from the effects and his condition was regarded as favorable until midnight Tuesday, when he suffered a sudden sinking spell, dying a few hours later. He was one of the youngest of important state officials and was popular throughout the state.

NEW MILLING COMPANY

The International Milling Company, capitalized at \$2,000,000, will enter Minneapolis and will maintain general offices there for the direction of the large flour milling industry now carried on. A mill will be built or acquired in Minneapolis. They are identified with the New Prague Milling Company, which operates in New Prague, one of the largest plants in the country. The Saskatchewan Milling Company, of Moose Jaw, with 1,000 barrels daily capacity, is controlled by New Prague interests.

G. A. Elliott B. N. Deacon M. G. Macneil

ELLIOTT, MACNEIL & DEACON
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,
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SHEEP SALES

At a meeting of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba, held June 1st, it was decided to hold three auction sales the coming Fall, of grade sheep; one at Brandon, October 18th; one at Portage la Prairie, October 20th; and one at Winnipeg October 22nd.

As sheep for this sale will be purchased by the Association and will be limited to yearlings and two year old ewes to be sold in lots of six, it will no doubt be the means of assisting in popularizing the breeding of sheep in Manitoba and eventually help to clean up some of the farms that require something of this kind. The Association will make the purchase of this consignment from some of the ranges in Alberta, as they consider that these sheep will be more suitable for Manitoba than eastern bred sheep.

TO AID INSPECTORS

The Western Canada Flour Mills Company of Winnipeg have issued instructions to their representatives throughout Manitoba to afford every facility to the inspectors sent out by the elevator commission, aid them in every possible way while making an inspection of their elevators, and furnish any information desired.

CANADIAN NAVY

It was announced, June 8, at the Marine Department, that tenders for ships of the Canadian navy will be called for in September next. The admiralty is sending out plans and forms of specifications upon which tenders will be based and there is a great deal of correspondence on the subject in progress.

Don't waste other people's time while you are wasting your own.


BE READY for the HARVEST

FARM MACHINERY

We have been engaged in the Farm Implement business for the past few seasons, and results have proved the necessity there was for us entering this branch of merchandise. The Eaton machinery is all thoroughly reliable, made only by firms which stand in the front rank of machine manufacturers. Every piece of machinery is absolutely guaranteed by us. That demonstrates our perfect confidence in the goods that bear our name. The low prices are the results of our exceptional buying powers and our policy of preferring a small rate of profit and a quick turnover to an excessive profit and fewer sales.

BINDER TWINE

The Eaton brands of Binder Twine are of the same splendid make as we have carried for several seasons, and which has given such splendid satisfaction throughout Canada. It carries our Guarantee for quality, and as well, our additional Guarantee to take back the twine if your crops are a failure, and to pay the freight charges on the returned goods.

PRICES PER HUNDRED POUNDS	WINNIPEG	BRANDON	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY	EDMONTON
 GOLDEN MANILLA (550 feet, per pound)	\$8.59	\$8.70	\$8.92	\$9.02	\$9.23	\$9.23
EATON STANDARD - - (500 feet, per pound)	\$8.09	\$8.20	\$8.42	\$8.52	\$8.73	\$8.73

A LOW FARM WAGON

A Wagon of this kind is almost indispensable on a farm. It is very convenient for moving machinery or any heavy load. The "Western" Wagon is a good one, strongly-built and absolutely reliable. Front wheels are 28 inches high, back wheels are 30 inches, tire 4 x 1/2 in. Shipping weight 475 lbs.; capacity 3,000 lbs. Price ... **\$28.50**

A good illustration and description of this wagon will be found on page 211 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue.

THE EATON MOWER

This Mower has every requisite of a thoroughly high-class machine. It has ease of operation and smoothness of work, two very important factors in a mower. The mechanism of this mower is so perfect that not an ounce of energy, not an atom of labor is unnecessarily expended. A very full description of the mower is given on page 211 of our Spring Catalogue. This mower is carried by us at Saskatoon and Calgary, as well as Winnipeg, but all orders must be sent to Winnipeg.

Prices—At Winnipeg At Saskatoon At Calgary
\$44.75 \$47.45 \$48.65

THRESHING NEEDS

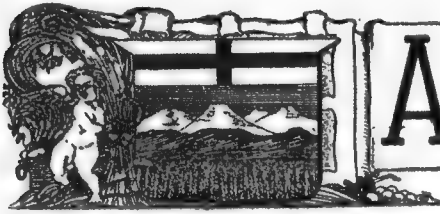
Everything for the harvest should be ready and in working order before the big rush comes. Then time means money and you cannot afford to wait on a broken belt or a defective pump. In our Spring and Summer Catalogue, on page 205, will be found a complete list of haying and threshing tools. Every article is completely guaranteed against defects, and will give perfect satisfaction. We do not carry any inferior goods, and everything is absolutely reliable.

Be Sure to Get Your Supplies Early



THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA





ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

Circular No. 5 of 1910

Gentlemen:—The busy season has passed for a short time and until haying members will be in a position to take things a little more easily than for the last two months. During the resting spell would it not be as well to consider the standing of your Local Union? Have you done anything to push along the work of the U.F.A. during the first period of 1910? How many members have you secured towards that five figure mark before the next annual convention? I appeal to all members for their cordial assistance in carrying on the work, and to the local officers in particular I would ask for co-operation whenever possible to do so. If for the next few months the meetings are badly attended do not get discouraged, but just put your shoulder to the wheel and bring the spokes up out of the mud hole. The whole work has been very encouraging so far and with the right assistance we shall have no trouble in securing our goal before the end of the year. One word more on this matter, have you sent in your report to the Central yet? We shall be pleased to receive same at your early convenience.

Health Insurance

This is the time of year when we become anxious about the clouds rising along the horizon. "Will they develop hail or blow over once more?" will be the question asked in every direction and one's thoughts will naturally dwell upon the hail insurance question. Your executive received instructions to endeavor to work out some feasible plan, but after the votes were received from the members it was found that chaos was still supreme on this vexed question and it was impossible to secure a majority vote on any subject. Then, before the question could be taken up again word was received from the government officials that the rate of insurance would be the same this year as it was last. That is, the rate would be 20 cents per acre for \$4.00 indemnity, 30 cents per acre for \$6.00 indemnity, and 40 cents per acre for \$8.00 indemnity. In the endeavor to secure all information on the subject, an early opportunity was sought to interview the government on the subject and the answer received to the question put was that the rates were fixed by the Legislature and on account of the unfortunate occurrences at the last session of the legislature it was impossible to get any business done, so for that reason no changes were made. It was found, however, that the government had secured the services of an expert insurance actuary, who had been placed in complete charge of the province. This gentleman will make it his business during the coming year to gather as complete statistics as possible on this question and endeavor to ascertain the actual amount of loss from hail during the year.

The only statistics available on this question to date have been those secured from the hail insurance business transacted during the year, and the proportion of loss to the amount insured during the past three years has been over 20 per cent. If it was thought that this was the actual proportion of the whole country the loss would be something enormous and the rate of insurance almost prohibitive, whether it be on the compulsory, co-operative or voluntary basis. Having these facts before us we should be able to secure some very valuable information in a few months time and we will then be in a position to discuss the question in a more intelligent manner, as we will have figures before us which will be correct. In the course of a long interview with Mr. Wright, the insurance actuary in charge of this business, I was shown the system under which he intends to work. The whole country will be divided into districts, and in every district, if there is any settlement to warrant it, an effort will be made to secure full data on the quantity of hail falling during the season and the amount of damage done, not only to insured crops but to the uninsured areas as well. This will give the actual

figures and at the same time will prove the fallacy or otherwise of the statement that certain sections of the country are specially addicted to hail. I was given to understand that Alberta is the first province which has taken this matter up in what might be called an intelligent manner and with the earnest endeavor to secure all details.

In the meantime I would ask all members to render every assistance possible and if they receive any enquiries relating to this subject not to destroy same, but to do everything possible to get this information together. I was further informed that it is not the intention of the government to abandon this business, but to secure all data which will enable them to place this business on a proper basis. I am giving you this information in detail so that you will see that the matter is not overlooked by your executive.

The Elevator Question

This question is coming more and more to the front, especially since the conviction of several of the terminal elevators by the police magistrate at Winnipeg recently. Several Unions have forwarded resolutions on the subject, and the request has been made that advantage should be taken of the forthcoming visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the West to again bring the need of government owned terminals to his attention. If it can be arranged it is likely that a deputation will wait upon the premier on this and other questions, and I would ask all Unions to let me have an expression of opinion on the subject at an early date. Get a resolution passed at your first meeting and forward it to me at once, sending same on a separate sheet of paper and giving the name of your Union, so that these resolutions can be presented to Sir Wilfrid. By this means we will probably be able to show him that the farmers of Western Canada are in earnest on this question. This is an important subject and I hope it will bring forth a speedy response.

Internal Elevators

The committee appointed at the annual convention have not dropped this subject, although not much has been said in regard to the matter lately. They have been waiting to secure all the opinions possible from the different Unions. Several have expressed themselves on this subject and all who have done so to date are strongly in favor of the plan proposed by the Manitoba Grain Growers. To show the trend of opinion this way I give two of the resolutions which have reached me lately.

From Tofield Union—"Whereas the Alberta government having consented to consider the petition for government ownership of the interior elevators presented to them by the farmers and others and having asked the executive of the U.F.A. to appoint a committee to frame a memorandum to present to the government, in which will be laid down all the plan upon which the farmers would ask the government to take over and operate the interior elevators of the province, therefore be it resolved that we the members of Tofield branch of the U.F.A. do strongly recommend that the government elevators of Alberta be acquired and operated in accordance with the plan laid down in the Manitoba Elevator Bill, with the exception that there be an independent commission appointed, as asked for by the Manitoba Grain Growers, and also that in consideration of the fact that a large amount of grain in Alberta is sold in smaller quantities we believe that the officials to be placed in charge of the government elevators should be empowered by the government to buy grain from the farmers the same as street buyers, and be it further resolved that each local union of the U.F.A. be asked to endorse this resolution."

From Fishburn Union—"That we are in favor of the Elevator Bill passed by the Manitoba government, with the following amendments or additions:

1.—Where there are no private grain buyers the commissioners shall have power to provide for the purchasing of street grain, the suggestion being that a man bringing a load of grain be given a storage ticket on which he can draw 75 per cent. at a certain bank, and when this grain was shipped out the returns made to this bank and the balance credited to him. 2.—That section 21 be altered to read 50 per cent. instead of 60 per cent., and a certain area defined, taking into consideration the railway facilities and the probable extension of same, and the settlement of the country."

These resolutions show the trend of thought, but at the same time the committee are anxious to secure every particle of information from all over the country. It is hoped that it will be possible to secure a copy of the evidence being taken in Saskatchewan and this, together with the information secured from Manitoba and what will be procured from the different parts of Alberta, will mean that the committee should be able to present a draft bill to the government which will be accepted without any material amendments. It is realized that this elevator question is an extremely important one to the majority of the grain growing farmers of the province and the committee would again appeal for any information that you may have at your disposal.

The Cattle Question

A movement is on foot to have certain sections of the country set aside for ranching alone and for a change in the leasing laws whereby closed leases can be secured for a term of years, also that during the tenure of the lease no portion of the leasehold will be subject to homestead entry, purchase, or the terms of the lease in any way interfered with. An endeavor was made to secure further information on the subject, but outside the general statement that the ranchers were being forced out of business and that the cattle industry would be ruined unless some step was taken to protect the ranchers by assuring them of the fact that their range would not be suddenly cut off them. The intention was to ask for certain sections of the country, which have first been reported upon to be unfit for general agricultural purposes, to be set aside for ranching and that this land could be leased for a term of years at a nominal rental. What do you think of the idea? This is a question in which we should be interested and I shall be pleased to receive views on the subject from individual members as well as from the Unions.

While on the cattle question I might state that I have been placed in communication with a firm, who have been recommended as thoroughly reliable, who are prepared to handle shipments of cattle on a commission basis. This firm is, I understand, in a position to handle shipments of all grades of cattle to the best possible advantage, having good connections on both sides of the boundary as well as a good outlet throughout the east for butcher cattle as well as stockers. The commission charged is at a rate per car and only a straight commission business is handled. I shall be pleased to give those who are interested in this question the name of this firm and the rates charged, together with any other information that may be available.

The Co-operative Bill

As you are no doubt aware, the Co-operative Bill presented by Mr. Lloyd Harris, M.P., was defeated in committee. It is thought that this Bill was made the special target for defeat by different organizations which were in a position to handle their work in such a way that pressure could be brought to bear, through lobbying, etc., to keep the Bill from reaching the House of Commons. This Co-operative Bill will be beneficial to the majority of the residents of Canada and arrangements are being made for petitions to be circulated throughout the provinces asking for the passage of the Bill at the next session. These petitions will be forwarded to you, we hope, at an

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT:

JAMES BOWER - - RED DEER

VICE-PRESIDENT:

W. J. TREGILLUS - - CALGARY

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

E. J. FREAM - - INNISFAIR

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jelliff, Spring Coulee.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Nampa; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Barons; E. Greisbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

early date, and we would request you to secure as many signatures to same as possible. By means of these petitions we hope to show that the majority want the Co-operative Bill passed. This will also be a matter which will be presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he is in the West.

The Pork Packing Plant

We are still working on this question, which is an important one to many sections of the province. Even if the price of pork is high today that is no guarantee that it will remain so. Unfortunately the high price is making many farmers indifferent and they cannot see the need of the proposed co-operative plant. Others are afraid to sign, as they have not got the hogs in sight at present. There is no danger of the guarantors being called upon to fulfil their pledges during the present year, and they will have ample opportunity to get into the business, for after the required number of hogs are guaranteed the plant will then have to be erected, before the hogs will be wanted. The main thing just now is to get the contracts. In some districts they are waiting for a visit from the Live Stock Commissioner before doing anything in the business. Is there any need of this wait? In other districts they are going ahead and doing good work, notably among these during the past month being Stettler, Edwell, and Gaetz Valley. Some have forwarded agreements with certain clauses struck out. These are useless. Since the last report a large number of Unions have sent in agreements, some sending them direct to the Live Stock Commissioner and others forwarding them to the General Secretary. Either plan is suitable and any Union requiring contracts can secure a full supply from the secretary. I cannot give a complete list of the Unions which have forwarded agreements lately, but among those coming to hand during the last few weeks may be mentioned Olds, Bowden, Stettler, Strome, Edwell, Blackfoot, Gaetz Valley, Lakeford, Saron, Nampa and several others. Some will think we are too persistent on this subject, but it is something we cannot afford to let rest.

Supplies on Hand

I have on hand a large supply of Official Reports of the annual convention, writing paper, receipt books, membership buttons, and constitutions, also plenty of woven wire fencing catalogues. I shall be pleased to supply you with as much as you will require. In regard to the annual reports, these should be of great help in interesting others to become members of the U.F.A. If you would like an extra supply kindly advise me at an early date.

Other Resolutions

I have received resolutions for discussion from Edwell Union, in regard to the importation of eggs; Lowden Lake Union, relating to the securing of binder twine for next year; Belcamp Union, in the matter of new railways; Rose View Union, regarding pre-emptions. I must apologise to the movers of these resolutions for holding them over till the next circular, but think this one is long enough for the present. These resolutions will be forwarded to you next month. Soliciting your further co-operation,

Your Obedient servant,

EDWARD J. FREAM, Secretary



HIGH RIVER UNITED FARMERS

The regular meeting of the High River branch of the United Farmers of Alberta was held at the Town Hall on May 7,

and there was a large attendance. After the routine business had been disposed of and there had been some discussion of the report submitted by the Committee on Hail Insurance, Mr. R. A. Wallace, who had been requested by the Union to make some remarks on the subject of Pork Packing, gave a very interesting talk and imparted some very valuable information that he had gathered while a member of the committee appointed by the government. Mr Wallace said in part:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

As I have not had time to write out or prepare an address as I would like I do not think I can do better than take up the report of the Commission, and deal briefly with the different findings, and give you our reasons for them.

We first held meetings at several points in the province, taking evidence from producers, dealers and packers who had any information to offer in their line of business. Then in September we visited plants at Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Collingwood, Brantford Hill, Buffalo and Chicago, where many courteous and instructive interviews were given the Commissioners.

At our sittings at different points in the province the greater part of the evidence was given by members of the Farmers' Association, at whose request the Commission had been appointed.

While some were very extravagant in their opinion of what the government should do, and the amount of money that should be granted for the purpose, others were more moderate and gave in some very good ideas as to what might be done to assure the producer a fair price for his pork, as well that the consumer might not have to pay too much for his hams and bacon.

I must say that for quite a time I was at a loss to know how or what to recommend, or what conclusion to come to, as so many different opinions were rather confusing, until meeting with a Mr. Markerberger, a Dane, who is in the creamery business west of Innisfail. He gave us an account of how co-operative packing plants are formed and carried on in Denmark. This was afterwards more fully gone over by a Mr. Lorensen, who was then in the country looking for a suitable location, and who had been managing director of a packing plant at Horsens in Denmark. If the evidence of both these men was printed and distributed among members of this Association, it would give a good idea of how co-operative work might be carried on by farmers to their benefit.

Mr. Lorensen gave us copies of agreements that patrons of co-operative plants had to sign. As he was unable to speak English his evidence was translated by Mr. Marker, Dominion Dairy Commissioner.

A co-operative plant in Denmark is not assisted by the government except as to marketing their product, and giving instruction, much the same as is done by our Dominion Government at the present time. A number of farmers join together binding themselves under a penalty to supply all of their product to their own plant, as well as other conditions for the good conduct of that plant, appointing a board of directors from among themselves, and they their managing director. To obtain the money they are able to borrow from the number of small savings banks established in Denmark for the people at a low rate of interest. As security for this money the patrons sign a joint note, binding alike on each and all, to be repaid yearly by a small assessment on each pound of bacon sent out, so as to be fully paid up in seven years, when each patron then owns a share in the plant according to the amount of pork supplied.

In our recommendations for the operating of a plant in Alberta, we took this for our guide when possible, as you will see by the following six clauses, which I will read, and then explain:—

1. That when a sufficient number of hog raisers give a reasonable assurance that they will supply at least 50,000 hogs per year to a plant, and that they will elect from among themselves officers and directors whose duty it will be to look after the steady supply of hogs of suitable quality; to decide on the amount of money needed from time to time to successfully operate the plant; to look after the conduct and abilities of the operators, your Commissioners would then recommend that the Government furnish the money to build, equip and

operate a plant, as they and the directors deem most advisable, so constructed as to admit of enlargement, and the original plant to have a capacity large enough to handle at least three hundred hogs a day at the start; that the management take in the farmers' hogs, pay them at the time of delivery up to two-thirds of their estimated value, then at regular intervals as may be agreed upon when sufficient time has elapsed to place the product on the market, pay the producers the balance of the full value of their product, less the cost of curing and marketing the same and a sum sufficient to pay local working expenses, such as insurance, taxes, directors' remuneration, etc., also less one-quarter cent per pound live weight. This one quarter-cent per pound to be applied to the creation of a fund for the purpose of paying back to the government their original investment and interest thereon. And at the same time to allot shares to each patron equal to the amount paid into this fund by the assessment of the one-quarter of a cent per pound on his product.

2. Your Commissioners would further recommend, when the Government indebtedness has been finally paid off by this fund, that this fund be then applied to paying a reasonable interest to the patrons on the amount of shares held by them and take the balance to be paid as a bonus on each pound of pork supplied, shares to become transferable only to bona fide patrons, and then only by application to and with the consent of the directors. But in the event of removal or death of any patrons, and where application has not been made for such transfer by him or his heirs for the space of one year subsequent to such removal or death, then the directors may have power to cancel such shares and apply the proceeds to the general fund.

3. Your Commissioners would further recommend that in the event of it being found necessary to erect additional plants at other points in the province, those patrons who wish to withdraw from the first existing plant, may do so, with the approval of the directors, they may affiliate, and the amount of money thus withdrawn from the first existing plant to be made by the remaining patrons as before.

As each patron would naturally wish the plant to be located near his special place of business so as to cheapen the freight rates paid by him, your Commissioners would recommend that the sum total of all freight rates paid on railways be subdivided and charged equally against each pound of pork supplied.

4. To minimise the cost of buying hogs, regular shipping days should be established when the patrons could bring their hogs to their respective railway stations where the regular buying agent could be in attendance, and whose duty it would be to grade the hogs, weigh them and credit each patron with the amount due him. In some cases this might mean the shipping of less than carload lots from one station to the next to be made up there, but it would obviate the difficulty of forcing the patron to keep his hogs after they had arrived at the proper size, hence a more uniform grade could be secured. In Denmark the patrons are paid by "dead weight," and quality of the hog after inspection, which method of payment your Commissioners consider worthy of careful consideration.

5. Your Commissioners would further recommend that all patrons be required to enter into agreement to give all the hogs which they wish to dispose of for curing purposes to the packing plant of the Association of which they are members. And any patrons who sell their hogs in contravention to their agreement shall be subject to a fine not exceeding two dollars for such hog sold, and that the directors of the Association shall have power to cancel the shares of such patron up to the amount of such fine inflicted, and also the power to dispose of such cancelled shares to any other patron, or in any way they think fit, and to apply the proceeds to the general funds of the association. In the case of over-production, or if the plant should be unable from any cause to handle all the hogs offered, then the Board of Directors may give permission to any of the patrons to dispose of their hogs as they may think fit.

6. Your commissioners would also recommend that the stock commissioner be instructed to canvass the districts to ascertain the probable number of hogs that the farmers will guarantee to supply

and to obtain the signatures of those farmers to this agreement.

You will note we require an assurance of 50,000 hogs per annum as capacity of plant we thought best to start with, also binding the patron to sell to his own plant on a penalty of \$2 per hog sold to any other party, unless he has more than he agreed to give such plant. That, at time of delivery he be paid two-thirds of value, the balance to be paid when product is sold, after deducting cost of curing, marketing, director's remuneration, taxes, etc., also $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per pound live weight to repay capital invested.

The patrons will elect directors and the management of the plant to be as the government and these directors agree upon, thus giving the government a chance to put in a manager to work with the directors or to allow the directors to appoint their own manager as they, the government may see fit.

Then, as it is not possible to get money at a low rate of interest in this country, nor would the farmers bind themselves for repayment as in Denmark, we asked the government to advance money enough to build, equip and operate a plant to be repaid by $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound of pork supplied, each patron to have a share in the plant according to amount paid in way of repayment to government. When government is repaid in full instead of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound, enough is to be retained to pay the shareholders a reasonable interest on the cost of the plant and running expenses.

Also, you will note that these shares are only transferable to bona-fide patrons with the consent of the directors so that they may not be corraled for the benefit of any one party or competitor. You will also note that should there be more hogs than the plant can handle, a patron may withdraw to support a similar plant.

Freight rates are pooled so that a patron at a distance pays the same rate as one near by.

We have also secured plans for a suitable building and cost of same, also a list of machinery and tools required and cost.

As our time is now up, if you wish, I will go into details on these at another time.

Now, gentlemen, it is up to the farmers of the country to say whether this plant shall go on or not by agreeing to supply enough hogs to run it. The government has kept faith by voting \$50,000 to make a start and are willing to put up the balance required as soon as assurance is given that the people are in earnest by supplying the hogs, and when you do, by all means keep the full management and control in your own hands. There are surely enough capable farmers in Alberta to make a capable directorate who can secure a manager to carry on the business to suit themselves. I do not believe in any government being responsible for any such business, and believe they have done their duty when they loan the money to give it a start, assist in instruction in breeding and procuring the right kind of stock and assist in marketing as no doubt they will if required.

OKOTOKS UNION

The presence of Mr. T. L. Swift, manager of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Calgary Office, had been obtained for the meeting held on May 28th. Reports of committees, etc., being received, Mr. Swift was introduced and gave us a rousing address, in the course of which he thoroughly exposed the methods of the elevator company. Mr. Geo. Hoadley, M.P.P., also spoke. Ten new members signed, making a total of sixty to date, and a number of subscriptions to THE GUIDE were taken. The following resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously: "That, this meeting condemn privately owned elevators, recommending government ownership under an independent committee and commending Mr. Castle and his department for their action by which the elevator companies were recently penalized at Winnipeg." The meeting adjourned until June 11.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE, Sec.

SUNNYDALE UNION

Sunnydale Union met on May 28 and discussed the hail insurance question at some length and eventually the following resolution was moved by Etheridge, seconded by S. B. Wood, and carried unanimously: "That the Sunnydale

Union No. 139 endorse the action of the Central committee in opposing any legislation which would enable any private company to go into the hail insurance business in the province of Alberta."

The Rose View Union resolution, regarding the Hudson's Bay Railway was dealt with and it was eventually decided, owing to the poor attendance of members to leave the matter over for a more representative meeting to fully consider. Circular No. 4 was read and satisfaction expressed with the arrangements made by the U.F.A. which will enable members purchasing woven wire fencing to effect a considerable saving in money.

FRED K. WOOD, Sec.-Treas.

EAST CLOVER BAR

The East Clover Bar Union has passed the following resolution: "Whereas, no protective tariff can possibly protect the farmer whose products are sold in the markets of the world, the prices being controlled by the law of supply and demand; therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this Union the time has arrived for the removal of all duties on all farm machinery and implements used on the farm, and, be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, with the request that they will endeavor to bring the subject of this resolution before Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his Western trip through Alberta."

W. J. JACKSON, Sec.

East Clover Bar Union.

STEEL PLANT FOR ALBERTA

A Nelson, B. C., dispatch of June 12, said: "An important railway and development deal that has been maturing for the past two years has been disclosed by the news that St. Paul capitalists are about to establish a steel plant near Cowley, Alberta. Gardner and Carney Bros., of Kalso, are interested in the deal, having turned over to the syndicate the immense coal and iron deposits near Cowley. The syndicate has taken an option on the iron deposits for a quarter of a million. The ore is magnetite, and assays show it to contain sixty-five per cent. of iron, and is admirably adapted for the manufacturing of steel."

"The St. Paul capitalists have also secured a charter for a railway from Butte to Calgary. The line has been located, and according to the Kaslo information, contracts for its construction will be let immediately."

From Butte the railway will cross the Milk River, proceed towards Pincher, following the Old Man River into the Livingstone range, and thence running west will parallel the coal and iron measures north of Cowley. North of the High River it will cross the Calgary and Macleod branch of the C.P.R. near Midnapore, and will have a terminus at South Calgary.

The development of the iron and coal is the primary object and the project has been delayed pending the closing of the deal concerning these properties. The syndicate is said to have unlimited capital."

GOT SIX YEARS

Rev. George M. Atlas was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary Thursday at Toronto. Atlas is the Egyptian whose trial has caused great interest in circles far removed from court, the charge being that he was the victim of persecution. He was convicted of theft and forgery. He is accused of stealing money left to the widow of a man named Simoff, who was murdered by fellow countrymen. He forged the woman's receipt for money. She was brought all the way from Macedonia, 7,000 miles, to give her evidence.

NOTED EDITOR DEAD

Georges Newnes, millionaire publisher, proprietor of many periodicals, died at London, England, Wednesday. He was founder of the George Newnes, Limited, proprietor of the Strand magazine, Tid-Bits and other publications, was born March 13, 1851, at Matlock, Derbyshire, and educated in Yorkshire and London. He was created a baronet in 1895 and since the year 1900 has represented Swansea town in parliament. He was one of the best known editors in the English speaking world, his magazines having a wide circulation in the United States, Canada and Australia, as well as in England. He made his first leap into fame by founding Tid-Bits.

Canada's Grand Old Man

Goldwin Smith, sage, philosopher, literary genius, philanthropist, citizen of the world, has taken his place "in the silent halls of death." All that is mortal of Canada's "Grand Old Man" has been gathered to his fathers but his works still live; his strong personality and courageous stand for the right, as he saw it, has been indelibly stamped upon the memories of not only the Anglo-Saxon but of the whole civilized world, and live forever on every page of his publications.

Goldwin Smith was born an Englishman but the wide scope of his intellect prohibited his possession by any one nation. Such men cannot limit their usefulness to any earthly boundaries. The whole world is better for their living and Goldwin Smith's name is not for the pages of the history of England alone. Wherever the foot of civilized man has trodden, there will his name, during the ages, be written on the burnished tablets of men's memories. He lived and died a British subject, but in a broader sense could not be deemed such. He belonged to every nation.

He was a popular man, not on account of his opinions but rather in spite of them. His opinions as expressed in writings were not always such as to create a wide popularity but were always such as to inspire a deep respect. He did not crave popularity but lived for the right, worked for the right, and, if need had arisen, would have died for the right. But he achieved popularity. A man of his personality could not help but do so. As a Toronto newspaper man summed it up a few years ago:

"There is another riddle at which for more than a generation Canadians have been guessing. It is the man Goldwin Smith. At the University Convocation last year this remarkable man won tumultuous plaudits from students whose fathers must have been at the public school when he became Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. Twice during the past three months at a press dinner he got 'three cheers and a tiger' from men who have persistently antagonized his views on public questions. Were he to address the House of Commons on any subject but 'Party Politics' or 'The Canadian Question' he would be all but cheered to the echo; and it is quite certain that if he should choose to speak to an audience of ministers on any topic but theology, he would be made the recipient of a standing vote of thanks."

It was as a student and writer of history that Goldwin Smith found his place in the world of letters. His writings were not of chronological history alone but generally his views were taken at a political angle. It was his fate to generally find his views directly opposite to those of the majority. One striking instance of this occurred at the time of the Civil war in the United States, when the predominating English view was in favor of the Confederates. Goldwin Smith's expressions were all on the side of the North and his violent arraignment of negro slavery did much to overcome the anti-Federal feeling in England. More recently his views on the Boer war will be generally remembered. From its outbreak he took the side of the South African Republics and his public expressions protested against the aggressions of the British. It is needless to say that these views were not very popular with the masses.

Goldwin Smith's Life

Goldwin Smith was born on August 13, 1823, at Reading, in Berkshire, England, where his father, Richard Smith, was a practicing physician of high standing and of ample fortune. As a child he was conspicuous for the unusual precocity of his understanding and for the remarkable retentivity of his memory. He received his early education at Eton, from whence, in his 19th year, he was transferred to Christ College, Oxford. Not long after his matriculation he was elected a Demy of Magdalen College. As an undergraduate he took no part in the proceedings of the college debating societies, and seems to have had no ambition to figure before the world as an orator; but he gained both the Ireland and Hertford scholarships, and the Chan-

Goldwin Smith, the sage of "The Grange," who died June 7, contributed much to the welfare of agriculturists. In all movements toward the betterment of the lot of the farmer and toiler, he was leader. Was one of the world's great citizens.

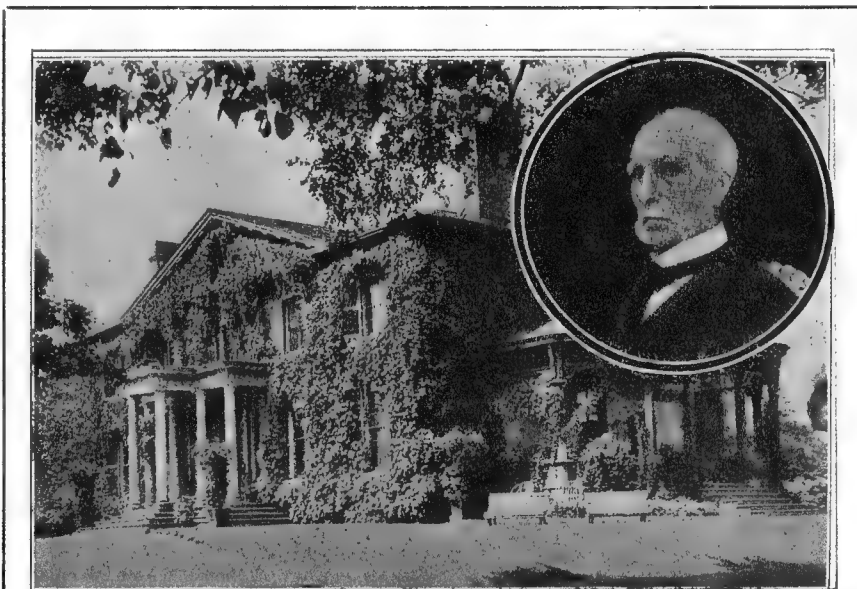
cellor's prize for Latin verse. In 1845 he took his baccalaureate degree and was placed in the first class. Two years afterwards he was elected to a fellowship in University college, and for some months he officiated as tutor there. In 1847, at the age of 24, he was called to the Bar of Lincoln's Inn, and took up his abode in London. He never, however, engaged in actual practice as a barrister.

He determined to devote himself to literature, and after spending a season in town, he returned to Oxford, where he was for some time a diligent student. His studies were specially directed to historical research, with a view to an important historical work. Already his scholarship began to attract attention, and in 1850, when Lord John Russell, yielding to the public pressure for university reform, appointed a royal commission to report on certain abuses and disabilities at Oxford, Mr. Smith consented to act as assistant secretary. Later he acted as secretary of the second commission on the same subject.

seldom into true poetry. He is, too, obviously possessed by real convictions and a genuine enthusiasm for moral greatness. These lectures have fine thoughts, stamped in noble words." The publication of these lectures roused a good deal of controversy. They attacked and ridiculed the theories of Mr. Buckle and the Positivists with reference to the feasibility of reducing history to a science. The Positivists rose en masse to repel the attack, and for some weeks the controversy was carried on with great energy and determination.

Down on Slavery

Upon the breaking out of the American Civil war Goldwin Smith arrayed himself on the side of the federal government. This fact attracted considerable attention at the time, when public opinion in England seemed overwhelmingly in favor of the south. He wrote extensively on the subject in the Daily News and elsewhere, and did much towards enabling his countrymen to form a correct judgment



Goldwin Smith and his home "The Grange"

In November, 1855, the Saturday Review made its first appearance, and for the first year or two of its existence Mr. Smith was a regular contributor to its columns. He wrote also for the Daily News—generally under his own signature—for the Times, and for several other journals both in London and in the provinces. In 1857 the regius professorship of modern history at the University of Oxford became vacant through the resignation of Professor Vaughan. The choice of a professor lay between Mr. Smith and Mr. James Anthony Froude, a competition which thus early established a reputation for the future historian who was to spend a quiet life in Canada. Mr. Smith's qualifications for the position were considered to be on the whole superior to those of Mr. Froude, and the chair was accordingly offered to him in the spring of 1858. He entered upon the task with avidity, and for about eight years performed the duties of the position with credit to himself and to the university.

In 1861 he published several of the most remarkable of his professional addresses under the title "Lectures on the Study of History." There were differences of opinion as to the conclusions reached, but all agreed as to the author's sincerity, earnestness and mastery of the English language. The Westminster Review, in prefacing its criticism, said: "Mr. Goldwin Smith is clearly master of a power of expression which has scarcely a rival among us. His language has a native strength and purity which rises no.

as to the real merits of the struggle. In 1863 he published a pamphlet called "Does the Bible Sanction Slavery?" in which the negro question was vigorously discussed. Another pamphlet which attracted considerable notice was "On the Morality of the Emancipation Proclamation."

In 1864 he for the first time crossed the Atlantic and paid a visit to the United States. He was given an enthusiastic welcome by the Union club, New York, and everywhere received with favor and hospitality as he travelled through the Northern States, studying the working of a Republic in difficulties. During his visit Brown University of Providence conferred on him the honorary degree of L.L.D. In 1882 he was honored with the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and again in 1896 by L.L.D. from Princeton. In 1894 his Oxford friends in Toronto commissioned Mr. Wylie Grier to paint a portrait of him, which was hung in the Bodleian library.

Shortly after his return to England the Jamaica massacres occurred, and Mr. Smith took an active part in the subsequent agitation. He prepared a series of lectures on Pym, Cromwell and Pitt—lectures replete with telling allusions to the Jamaica massacres and their defenders. These were delivered before many appreciative audiences in the north of England, the proceeds being devoted to a fund for the prosecution of ex-Governor Eyre. Subsequently the lectures were published in one volume, "Three English

Statesmen," and have run through many editions in England and America.

His American Career

In 1866, in consequence of severe injuries received in a railway accident, Mr. Smith's father began to suffer from a long and painful illness, which required the constant and watchful attendance of his son. He resigned his Oxford professorship, and during the succeeding 18 months his attendance upon his father was unremitting. Upon the latter's death in 1868, Mr. Smith found himself without occupation. The chair of English and constitutional history in the new Cornell University at Ithaca, N.Y., was offered to him, and after some deliberation he accepted it. His English Liberal friends were loath to lose him, and it is understood they offered him the nomination of a safe constituency, but he refused to stay. He presented Cornell with his library and entered upon his duties at once. In 1871, having changed his post for that of a non-resident professor, he removed to Toronto, where he made his home for the rest of his life.

Came to Canada

Shortly after his settlement in Toronto Mr. Smith was appointed a member of the senate of the University of Toronto, which position he held until 1876. He was also in 1874 elected the first president of the council of public instruction, and was for two years president of the Provincial Teachers' Association. These and other offices were the beginning of a long life of activity in which he liberally contributed to the literature of history and contemporary discussion, to the social and intellectual life of his adopted city, and to the charities of those so unfortunate as to need assistance.

In 1875 he married Harriet, widow of the late W. H. Boulton of "The Grange," and made that splendid mansion his home for the rest of his years in this city. In 1872 he practically assumed the editorship of the Canadian Monthly, contributing a column of discussion on current events, and retained the position for two years, when he resigned. He was also for some time, commencing in 1874, editor of The Nation, a weekly journal devoted to literature and politics, which ceased to appear in September, 1876. In 1880 he founded a periodical called the Bystander, in which he made known his views to the public. In 1884 he founded The Week and contributed to its interesting pages until 1887.

Mr. Smith was first president of the National club, Toronto. He also served as vice-president of the Canadian Land Law Amendment Association. President of the Modern Language association, chairman of the Loyal and Patriotic union formed in Canada against home rule for Ireland, president of the Liberal Temperance union (in opposition to the Scott Act) and chairman of the Citizens' committee, Toronto, having for its object municipal reform, both in elections and in legislation. He held for some time after its formation in 1882 a fellowship in the Royal Society of Canada. He also took a constant interest in charitable work, contributing in 1903 a home for the Nursing Mission, and gave large sums for the Convocation hall proposed for the University of Toronto.

Services to the Public

His life in Toronto in brief mingled with literary labor of the highest class continuous effort for the moral, social and intellectual advancement of the community. He unselfishly lent his great abilities to the promotion of many movements having for their object the uplifting and broadening of Canadian life. He seldom spoke in public, but when persuaded to do so he invariably charmed his audiences by his rapid flow of the finest English, unbroken by references to notes, and filled with a wealth of literary and historical allusions and anecdote drawn from the incomparable stores of the memory of a busy life.

Home Life

The home and home life of Goldwin Smith were ever ideal. Though situated

Continued on page 23

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, grown from Garton Seed, cleaned and bagged, \$2.00 a cwt. f.o.b. Girvin.—Hazelton Bros., Girvin, Sask. 34*

NATIVE SPRUCE TREES FOR SALE.—Average size, 15 inches; \$1.00 per dozen, or \$7.00 per hundred prepaid.—Thos. Fry, Canora, Sask. 41-6

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS FOR SALE, close prices, prompt delivery.—T. D. Thompson & Co., 42 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 42-6

PROPERTY FOR SALE

320 ACRES, 1½ MILES FROM TOWN, AND only 35 miles from Winnipeg. 210 acres in crop for the first time, the balance can all be steam plowed. Buildings consist of a new house and barn, shingle roof. The price including half the growing crop \$25.00 per acre for quick sale. 2500 acres of guaranteed first class open prairie land, for sale in the Eagle Lake district in parcels to suit the purchaser, at \$15.00 per acre, terms arranged.—Dangerfield and Doolittle, Winnipeg, Man. 46-1

FARM FOR SALE—320 ACRES—GOOD, RICH loam, clay subsoil, 1½ miles from market, about 200 acres under cultivation; fair buildings; spring creek runs right through farm, also good well; ideal for mixed farming; phone connection; price \$7,000; write for terms.—Charles G. Crossman, Elkhorn, Man. 44-6*

FOR SALE, 320 ACRES, FOUR MILES FROM town on Goose Lake line, all broken, 100 acres summer fallow; sold with or without crop.—Apply, Jno. Douglas, Creekfield, Sask. 45-4

FOR SALE, EAST HALF OF SECTION 4-32-4 west of 2nd M.; six miles from market; 140 acres in crop; good buildings and water; price \$5,000; terms on application.—Apply to Ewald Geck or Jas. H. Herron, Canora, Sask. 45-6

FARM FOR SALE—ONE QUARTER SECTION of best wheat land in Estevan district, about 145 acres cultivated, 10 acres in pasture; splendid well; buildings medium; convenient to Estevan and Balfour and new railway three miles away; coal direct from mines, costs \$1.80 per ton; more land adjoining can be bought and a good school is near.—For particulars address Box 10, Grain Growers' Guide. 45-3

FOR SALE, GOOD HALF SECTION, SIX and one-half miles south of Milestone, Sask., including 270 acres of crop; price \$37.50 per acre; terms \$1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser at 7%.—Norman McNutt, Milestone, Sask. 46-4

BETTER THAN HOMESTEADING. — FOR Sale, 320 acres in the Swan River Valley, Manitoba, 4½ miles from town and station; 40 acres cultivated, 40 acres meadow, balance semi-scrub and poplar; ¾ fenced; Big Woody river touches corner; always an abundance of good water, fish and fuel; lumber granary, 15 x 20 x 12; rich black loam; near school and town; good graded roads; good district, "where the winter wheat grows"; a first-class creamery in operation; price \$15.00 per acre; \$1,000 cash, balance easy to good man; no principal till Nov., 1912; also an unimproved ½ at \$12.50 per acre; \$500 cash, balance easy.—Thos. L. Swift, c/o. The Grain Growers Grain Co., Calgary, Alta. 46-6

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line, per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as The Guide is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card to-day.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES — YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE BRED Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES.—JAQUES BROS., IM- porters and Breeders, Lamerton, P.O., Alta.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREEDER Aberdeen-Angus. Young stock for sale.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 to \$60 each; 2 Clydesdale Colts cheap; Yorkshire Pigs, \$8 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 18*

POULTRY AND EGGS

EGGS, FOR HATCHING, FROM HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg. 45-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—HIGH-CLASS STOCK for sale.—T. A. McInnis, Regina, Sask. 46*

DOGS FOR SALE

SEVEN FINE WOLFHOUND PUPS, ALL dogs, height of parents, 32 inches. Very fast and sure killers. Price \$6.00 each.—Alex. Robertson, Kenton, Man. 44-4

TEACHER WANTED

TEACHER WANTED, FOR WILSON RIVER School, No. 688, 1½ miles from Valley River, 7 miles from Dauphin; \$600 per annum; must be experienced; Professional Certificate; references required; duties commencing Aug. 15th.—Ben. Boughen, Sec.-Treasurer, Dauphin, Man. 46-4

LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SOLICI- tor, Notary Public, &c., Saskatoon, Sask. 46-15

GRINS GROWS

BY THE CARTOONIST

Growing Some

Uncle Sam—"The cause of cloud-bursts in my country is the wheat. Grows so high that it pokes holes in the clouds and lets the water out."

Jack Canuck—"Our wheat grows some, too, and grows so high that it also pokes holes in the clouds; but it doesn't hurt us."

Uncle Sam—"But don't you get flooded out?"

Jack—"Oh no. It's so far away that the 'burst' drops on the next planet."

We're All Right

Sir Ernest Shackleton, in a recent interview, expressed the opinion that not only the future, but the immediate future, of Canada presented bright prospects.—News Item.

Oh, shout it from the tall house tops,

The glad news spread around;

The Polar man has said his say,

We know we're good and sound.

He told us gently where we're at,

Turned darkness into light;

And tho' we sometimes were in doubt,

Shack shows us that we're right.

So up the flag-pole lightly skim,

And from its summit roar—

"Come every mother's son of you,

In at the open door!"

The goodly thing be forthwith in,

The future's unco' bright;

For Shackleton is Ernest, Sir!

You're bound to come out right.

Why Willie Had The Blues

"How old is kitty, Pop?"

"Two years old."

"And how old am I?"

"Four years."

"Well, what do you think of that!"

Kitty has whiskers and I haven't the first sign of any yet."



A Wheat Double

Mr. Wheat—"Now, darling, we are made one."

Mrs. Wheat—"Yes! But don't forget that I am the better half."



Apropos of the Weather

Old Sol—"Now, Aquarius, you've damped things long enough, please allow me to shine."



TEDDY'S HIKED FOR HOME

The "big smoke's" flat and dead dull,
Old London's lost its vim,
For Teddy's floated out to sea
In a galleon taut and trim.
The "noise" has faded from the land,
The "big sticks" packed away;
"Farewell!" said Ted, "A fond Farewell!"
—And then he ceased to stay.

From Hudson's sloping pebbled beach
The Sam and Samlets gaze,
To sight the gilded carack when—
It glideth from the haze.
And New York's neck, it gargling is,
With salt and zeal and zest,
In preparation for a squeal
Of "Welcome to the West!"

Now let the cannon cease its roar,
"Insurgents" woodwards get;
Bill Taft please take a backward seat
For Ed the pace will set.
"Avaunt the ball game, Hang the fight
Twixt Jeff and big black Jack,
Upon our little world's writ big—
"Old Ted is coming back!"



Despair

Canned Pup—"Gee! but I am miserable."



How About a Good Back View,

"Auntie Liz had a hard time having her picture taken today," said her nephew who had just opened a photographic studio and had very courteously asked his aunt to come and pose for a new picture.

"Why, what was the trouble?" asked his brother.

"Well, you see, when I told her to look pleasant she didn't look natural, and when I told her to look natural she didn't look pleasant."



"A Terminal Investigation"

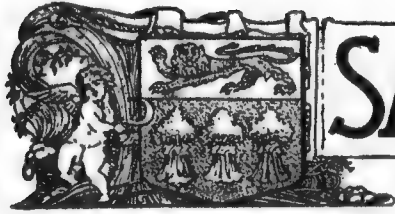
Get Your Teacher Through the Guide

THE Guide is read in the great majority of the leading farmers' homes in the best districts. These farmers' homes are the homes of the actual working school teachers. Consequently your Teacher Wanted advertisement, if inserted in The Guide will bring replies from EXPERIENCED TEACHERS, the sort of applications you really want. The following advertisement appears in the Teacher Wanted column of this week's issue of The Guide, and shows that the School Boards are realizing the value of The Guide as a "Teacher Wanted" medium:

TEACHER WANTED, FOR WILSON RIVER School, No. 688, 1½ miles from Valley River, 7 miles from Dauphin; salary \$600 per annum; must be experienced; professional certificate; references required; duties commencing Aug. 15th.—Ben. Boughen, Sec.-Treasurer, Dauphin, Man.

For the purpose of doing its share to facilitate the important work of securing teachers for the schools in the West, The Guide is making a special "Teachers Wanted" rate: two insertions for one dollar, or four insertions for two dollars.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association

The Elevator Commission

At the various sittings of the Elevator Commission in Saskatchewan representatives of several different associations have appeared, and generally their statements show a strong, dominant feeling that the present condition of affairs calls for the intervention of the government and the adoption of some general principle capable of universality of application, which will inspire confidence on the part of the public and stop the agitation, and secure to farmers the measure of relief they are seeking.

At Moose Jaw the Grain Growers' executive appeared before the commission. At Weyburn their forces were marshalled by Frank Shepherd, an ex-director, and A. J. Bradley, of Milestone. At Carlyle, President F. M. Gates and C. A. Burr, of Manor. At Wapella, by J. A. Murray and A. G. Hawkes, executive officers, and Jas. Robinson, of Walpole, director. At Wolseley, by E. A. Partridge, A. G. Hawkes, and Levi Thomson, who appeared for the local association. At Indian Head, by A. E. Wilson, president of the local association, and who is also Reeve of the municipality.

We are enclosing a report of a part of the conversation between the commissioners and a witness at Wolseley, which same witness had expressed himself as opposed to government ownership, and was recalled by the commission.

The following is reported by a listener, and may be of interest to your readers.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Moose Jaw, June 9.

Commissioner. I understood you to say yesterday, that you believed there was a better condition in marketing grain than prevailed a few years ago; amounting in value to the farmer to the extent of five or six cents per bushel.

Witness. Yes.

C. What do you mean? A general rise in grain values, as compared with the price farmers' get and the ultimate market price?

W. Yes, I mean we get five or six cents per bushel closer now to the values on the ultimate market than we did formerly.

C. To what do you attribute this bettered condition?

W. Well, it is largely due to the organized farmers' agitation.

C. What form has the bettered conditions assumed?

W. Better and more loading platforms. Better transportation facilities. Closing up of spread between street and track wheat.

C. You credit the farmers' organizations with this?

W. Yes, largely.

C. Has it been a general benefit to all producers, whether they were members of the organization or not?

W. Yes, and even wider than that. I think the whole country has been benefited.

C. Yes, now, if all have received a general benefit, do you not think all should be willing to share in the cost of securing a still better condition?

W. Yes, if it can be done.

C. I suppose you believe we have a monopoly of the elevator system?

W. I believe we have a strong combine in the trade.

C. You believe that combine has several special opportunities as a consequence of their combination?

W. Oh, yes!

C. You believe they will use their

Arrangements have been made by which the executive of the Grain Growers' Association will meet the elevator commission on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 15 and 16.

strong position for all it is worth to enhance their own interests?

W. Certainly.

C. Do you believe that the whole elevator system in vogue is a charge on the grain passing through it?

W. I do not understand.

C. Do you think grain dealers look on the present elevator system as a convenient place through which to spend their pocket money?

W. Oh, no!

C. Then you believe they get pay for building and operation some way out of the grain trade?

W. Certainly.

C. You do not doubt but that the producers will have that charge to pay?

W. They certainly will.

C. Then the combine must have some method by which they extract full cost as well as their profits?

W. Certainly. But I do not just know what you mean by "extract."

C. Well, they in some way get enough to make it pay.

W. Sure.

C. Have you ever carefully considered the various ways dealers have of

C. Well, do so now. Suppose the average dockage at the hands of Mr. Horn is 2 per cent. What would that be?

W. 2,000,000 bushels.

C. Quite a formidable amount. What would that be worth?

W. Sixty cents per bushel, I think.

C. At home?

W. Yes, because most of that has been cleaned once and represents commercial screenings.

C. Why, that would amount to the enormous sum of \$1,200,000.

W. Yes. And we pay freight on that on the average of ten cents per bushel, which would be a further sum of \$200,000.

C. And you claim this \$1,400,000 is a direct loss or charge on the farmers, and a source of income to the grain dealers?

W. Certainly. But I did not think that we had that much grain to ship in this province.

C. Do you think we soon will have that amount?

W. Yes.

C. Have you considered the opportunity offered to the elevators in the grading system?

W. How?

C. The opportunity to utilize grain above and below a grade line, and from the farmers' wagons build a grade in a

THE HON. GEORGE P. GRAHAM'S REPLY

I have your letter of the 25th inst., enclosing copy of a resolution passed by the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at a meeting held in Moose Jaw, in reference to the proposed Hudson Bay Railway. I assure you there has been no inadequate appropriation and no unnecessary delay in connection with this project. It is a very large one and very important to the people of this country. As the line will cost many millions of dollars the government is anxious to have the project a great success, and to this end think it necessary to exercise the greatest care at every step. The opinions as to which should be the port, Nelson or Churchill, are varied and the government are sending a steamer up through the straits this year to obtain more information on this point.

However, we are confident that when the House meets, a few months hence, a proposal for the construction of the line will be placed before parliament. In the meantime, I hope in a few days to ask for tenders for the construction of a bridge over the Saskatchewan, so that when the contract for the building of the line is let the work may be pushed forward with all speed. The total appropriation this year is \$680,000.

Yours truly,

GEO. P. GRAHAM.

Office of the Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

making gain on grain as it passes through the various channels between the farmers' wagons and the ultimate market?

W. I don't know that I have.

C. You said yesterday that you believed the track price of wheat was fixed by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange?

W. Yes.

C. You said you believed that price closely followed the world's market price?

W. Yes.

C. I think you said within one-half a cent?

W. Yes.

C. That is, that track price is approximately usually within one-half a cent of the world's price on the ultimate market, less cost of sending it there?

W. Yes.

C. Suppose it can be shown that elevators as a whole will not pay as purely gathering houses, that is, that 1 1/4 cents per bushel on all the grain passing through the whole elevator system will not pay interest and sinking fund necessary to pay for the houses in twenty years, together with operating and upkeep charges?

W. I think it will pay.

C. Have you done any calculating along that line?

W. No. I cannot say that I have.

C. Well, if it is shown to you that there is a straight loss on this part of the business, where would you think it possible for elevator men to make good?

W. Grades and dockages, I suppose.

C. Anything else?

W. I do not know.

C. Have you tried to calculate what the value of this dockage would be on a basis of 100,000,000 bushels output?

W. No.

bin so that it will just pass inspection. In other words, do in taking in grain into the terminal elevators just what you have heard of being done at the terminals in putting grain out. Mr. Gibbs inspecting output of terminals. Mr. Horn inspecting out of internal elevators.

W. I have not thought of that.

C. Suppose you think of it when you go home, and think of the effect of a line of wheat going forward instead of the average grades; and the money making power this gives elevators.

W. They might lose grades doing that.

C. Would not the loss of grain be in the deal made with the farmer, and not altogether on the way the grain was binned?

W. Perhaps.

C. Have you considered the insurance question and the chance to make money out of it?

W. No.

C. The commission question?

W. No.

C. Suppose Saskatchewan farmers all paid one cent per bushel to a Winnipeg firm to sell this 100,000,000 bushels for them, what would that amount to?

W. \$1,000,000.

C. Suppose it cost one-half of that to do the clerical work in connection with that, would you conclude that they had become philanthropists?

W. No.

C. What then?

W. That they must have some other way of making up that loss.

C. Do you know anything of how money can be made on farming out space on steamships?

W. No.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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PRESIDENT:

F. M. GATES - - Fillmore

VICE-PRESIDENT:

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SECRETARY-TREASURER:

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DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

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C. Now, suppose a dealer runs his elevators for years at a loss. He does commission work at less than cost. He pays track price for grain, which is really the world's floating price established by a free open competition. What would happen him?

W. He would go broke.

C. Suppose the first two were established as facts, what would you conclude about the third re track price?

W. I would think that worth looking into.

C. Do you think this question big enough to engage the attention of our government?

W. Yes.

C. Do you think an individual or a small company can cope with it?

W. No.

C. If the commission business can be done at even 1/4 cent per bushel, would not Saskatchewan farmers be justified in trying to save that three-quarters of a million dollars?

W. I do not see how it can be done.

C. Do you think Saskatchewan should be subject to a condition whereby a combine in a neighboring province can hold her up for three-quarters of a million dollars, or more at will?

W. No.

C. If that can be shown, would not you be willing to have the provincial government come to the rescue?

W. Yes.

C. If this province could save to our people, more out of three crops than would pay for the whole elevator system and set the farmers of the province free from this foreign combine, should it be done?

W. I think so, but I question if it can.

C. Do you think the wheat industry of Saskatchewan is as important to our people as is the iron, steel, coal and timber to other provinces?

W. Yes, I think it is.

C. And as worthy of protection and parental care on the part of the people and the government?

W. Yes, I think it is.

C. Do you know how much grain was shipped at Wolseley this year?

W. No.

C. Did you think that approximately one-third of it passed over the loading platform?

W. I did not know just how much, but I know a lot was loaded there.

C. Did you know that the smallest elevator you have here shipped about one-third of your crop at this point?

W. No.

C. Do you not think it a strange state of affairs when the loading platform gets one-third, the smallest elevator gets one-third, and the other six elevators get only one-third? Don't you think an adjustment is needed when six men with up-to-date machinery are sitting smoking and reading while the people shovel their grain over the loading platform?

W. I do not know. You are giving evidence now.

C. Yes, I am drawing your attention to the state of affairs at your own shipping point. You had better think it over.

Grain Growers' Grain Co. and Co-operation

By E. A. Partridge

Some little time ago a correspondent in commenting on the proposal to divide the profits of the company co-operatively after making an allowance for a fair interest on capital invested, expressed surprise that a director (myself) should have the impudence (this is the meaning though not the exact language) to make such a suggestion in the face of the fact that there were so many persons who held stock who did not ship grain to the company.

I would like to point out to the correspondent, who is evidently a new comer and unfamiliar with the origin and early history of the company, that it was organized by Grain Growers for the benefit of Grain Growers and on the distinct understanding that the profits were to be divided co-operatively, if there should be any, which seemed doubtful. In fact it was this feature which was named by the Grain Exchange as the reason for the expulsion of the company. Four shares only can be held by an individual, indicating that the object was not to provide an opportunity for profitable investment but to create a satisfactory avenue for the marketing of grain. Incidentally the company had paid good dividends, but the experience in trade, the rooting out of improper practices, the loosening of the grip of the combine, the carrying on of an educational campaign, the establishment of an independent organ for the publication of facts that the hiring press habitually

suppressed and the impetus and the support given by the organization of farmers for the discussion and solution of their problems, were the things worth while. And by the way, who caused the success of the company financially: the men who subscribed money for stock or the men who contributed the grain? The money could be secured from the banks at a cost of six per cent.; it was the handling of grain that yielded a dividend. Many a man resisted the bribe of half a cent in order to send his grain to ensure the success of his company in the battle against rotten conditions. It was these men who earned the dividends. What more proper than that, after providing a fair interest on paid up capital, and the remainder should go to those whose patronage made such dividends possible. Few men will lose any sleep over whether the dividends are all paid on stock or partly on stock and partly on dividends. But the latter is the more desirable way from the view point of Equity, and makes for a community spirit instead of a commercial spirit which is the bane of modern life.

It is to be hoped that the friends of co-operation and the genuine Grain Growers will turn out to the annual meeting in such numbers as to secure the adoption of the true co-operative method, which, only for the barrier of the Commission Rule of the Grain Exchange, would have been the one employed from the first.

tirely dead. The "Sixty Day" oats were cut off fully as badly, but will make a fair stand without re-sowing. I would not recommend the "Sixty Day" oat for a general crop of oats in our district, more because the kernel is so small they would not make a good market oat, than yield. But it would be well to have a portion in this variety. These oats are so early one could harvest wild oats without much chilling, so you will see possibilities of cleaning land by means of them.

I have sold all I could spare for seed, in fact could have disposed of twice as many.

HAROLD ORCHARD.
Lintrathen, Man.



J. W. SCALLION

One of those who the Westland made;
One who ne'er from the right path strayed;
One of the best of them;
Farms with the rest of 'em.
One who fought with the old brigade.

A lengthy life with troubles few
Is all the harm we all wish you.
Tho' you've toiled in the fight
In the cause of the right,
We want you yet. "There's much to do."

THE JUNE TWENTIETH CENTURY MAGAZINE

Among the articles in the June number of the Twentieth Century magazine are "The Initiative and Referendum in its Relation to the Political and Physical Health of the Nation," by Hon. Robert L. Owen; "Colorado and Her Resources," (Illustrated), by Ellis Meredith; "The New Theatre on Trial," by William Mailly; "The New Feudalism," by Hon. Miles Poindexter; "A High School and College of Co-operative Agriculture," by William Thum; "A Modern Parcel Post," by John M. Stahl; "Two Conceptions of God," by Hon. John D. Works; "Conservation in Europe," by M. F. Abbott; "The Menace of a National Health Bureau," by B. O. Flower; "The Return from Elba," by W. B. Fleming; "Young India's Reply to Count Tolstoi," Part II., by Taraknath Das; "The Opportunity of the Religious Press," by Bayard E. Harrison; "Representative and Misrepresentative Government," by B. O. Flower; "San Francisco's Side of the Hetch-Hetchy Reservoir Matter," by Marsden Manson. In addition to these are the regular departments on various phases of fundamental and economic advance.

Most men are able to get off smart things—thanks to the lack of adhesiveness in mustard plasters.

Sometimes a man accomplishes great things by getting others to do them for him.

When a woman throws a brick at an old hen it's usually harder on the scenery than it is on the hen.

Winnipeg Exhibition

Just six weeks hence the Twentieth Annual Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition will be in full swing, bigger and better than ever. This year the horse racing card, which usually has taken up the interest of the bigger portion of the crowd for every afternoon, has not been lengthened to meet the longer period, but instead, three afternoons have been set apart for entertainment of another kind on the exhibition oval. On Wednesday, July 13, the opening day of the Fair, automobile racing is to be in order, and a whole list of automobile features have been scheduled for that day, which has been named "Automobile Day." There is to be a utility contest among stock models of various kinds, following somewhat the lines along which the farmers have found the traction-engine test the foremost event of its kind in the world; an automobile parade, and auto races.

The Horse Show

On two other afternoons, Monday, July 18, and Wednesday, July 20, the track will be devoted to the Horse Show feature of the Exhibition. With this arrangement a difficulty that has for years been a bugbear of the Exhibition is obviated. No adequate arrangements for showing the horses that make up the foremost general interest feature of the Fair has ever been secured before, and knowledge of this fact has deterred many owners of fine horses from showing their stock. Winnipeg is famous for the class of pleasure and driving horses owned by its citizens; remarkable for the class and quality of horses seen on its streets in the harness of burden, hauling the heavy loads of commercialism. Every citizen of the city is a horse lover, and yet the harness classes of the exhibition have heretofore gone almost without knowledge because of the time and place that has had to be utilized for their showing. All this has been done away with under this arrangement, and the two afternoons on which the heavy harness horses will have their innings in front of the great grandstands will be the most brilliant days of the whole Exhibition.

A brave showing of draft horses is assured from the prizes that have been hung up. It is possible for a single stud of six Clydesdales to win the sum of \$880 in cash, besides special prizes and trophies.

The Dog Show will, as heretofore, be a great feature of this summer's Exhibition. In fact, it will be this year the best Bench Show held in Canada. The only five point show to be seen in the whole west. The Dog Show will be given improved quarters this year, which will add to the interest in that branch. The Dog Show proper only lasts four days, starting July 19.

The racing card will be unusually attractive. Its feature will be the start of The Broncho, 2.00%, and the finest piece of racing machinery owned in Canada, to beat her own, the track and the world's record, for a mile over half, mile rack.

The Tractor test, which has become such a famous feature that European governments will send representatives to it this year; the wireless station tower, over twice as high as the Union Bank Building; the great Patterson Shows, and the thousand and one other novelties of carnival time will mark "The Great Fair of the Great West."

MAD MULLAH DEAD

A London, England, cable of June 8, said: "The Standard says that the notorious Mad Mullah, Mohammed Abdullah, who long troubled Great Britain and Italy in Somaliland, was captured in a recent fight at Hardega by friendly natives and shot. His death has left his followers without a leader."

CREATES NEW FLOWERS

Luther Burbank announces the perfection of two new flowers—a poppy and a white evening primrose. His new creations will be extensively reproduced he says, at a ranch recently purchased at Lompoc, Santa Barbara county.

"I have been working on them for several years," Mr. Burbank said. "The poppy is a combination of the Shirley, the tulip poppy, and a species found in the mountains of North Africa."

"It is larger and on a brighter hue than any of them, and offers a combination of new shades. The primrose is white, and five inches in diameter."

Question Drawer

This department of the Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

RE WHEAT GRADES

Subscriber, Rosser, Man.—In your issue of June 1 is an article on "Western Grain Inspection." I notice in the requirements of the various grades, as given in the Inspection Acts, the No. 1 hard must have at least 75 per cent. of Red Fife wheat, No. 1 Northern, 60 per cent. and No. 2 northern, 45 per cent. I would like some information as to why Red Fife wheat is mentioned in these grades. Two of my neighbors grow White Fife wheat and another Blue Stem. They have during the past two years, received grades of both No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern on shipments of White Fife and Blue Stem. Kindly explain through THE GUIDE why the Inspection Act contains the words "Red Fife."

Ans.—The Inspection Act contains the words "Red Fife" because exhaustive tests have proven that Red Fife wheat is the best milling wheat that can be produced in Canada. The grade that your neighbor got on the White Fife was probably No. 1 hard White Fife, a grade which appears in the Act but which we did not deal with in the article referred to on account of the limited number of growers of White Fife in the Canadian West. However, in the Rosser district, he might have grown wheat from White Fife seed that would attain a grade of straight number 1 hard and fulfil every requirement of the grade. It is not generally known but is nevertheless true that on a heavy clay soil such as the Red River Valley and in the Rosser district, the product grown from White Fife seed will sometimes in a single season lose its whiteness and become Red Fife in appearance and milling quality. Transferred back to a sandy soil the seed obtained from this harvest will grow a crop of White Fife.

It is not possible that any car of the Blue Stem would be graded No. 1 hard. Most growers of this strain are well satisfied with a grade of No. 3 northern, but an exceptionally fine crop might obtain a grade of No. 1 northern. Inspectors cannot always follow the letter of the Act and do justice to the shipper. A car of Blue Stem that equalled in milling value straight No. 1 northern wheat would be given that grade regardless of the fact that it did not contain the required percentage of Red Fife. However, it would never be given a grade of No. 1 hard.

Re Sixty Day Oats

Editor GUIDE:—In a recent issue of THE GUIDE, Mr. Pream asks for information regarding "Sixty Day" oats. I have had this variety in crop for three years, and take the liberty of giving results found with them. They are a very early oat and a good yielder as well. In 1908 sown about May 10th, harvested July 25th or 26th. In 1909 sown about the same time and harvested July, and ripe August the 3rd, I think. I put the gang plow at work and stooked the sheaves on plowing, and as a result the land is in fully as good shape as summer fallow would have been. This shows the possibilities for cleaning dirty land with such an early oat, and have a good crop as well. I have a good strain of American Banner oats, and as everybody knows the Banner, I will use them for comparison. Last year my Banner yielded 65 bushels per acre. The "Sixty Day" oats yielded 61 bushels and were thirteen days sooner ripe. The "Sixty Day" are fully as heavy as Banner and a very much thinner hulk. The kernel is small, and of a golden color rather than white. The "Sixty Day" oat was imported from Russia 1901 by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Have been grown at Brookings Station ever since (my seed is of this strain) and are grown extensively in Dakota, and considered a leader there, especially so in drier parts. The above station in testing different varieties found oats with as high as 30 per cent. hull, while "Sixty Day" oats had as low as 17 per cent. hull. These oats are very hardy and stand dry winds, almost better than Banner. This spring we have been troubled with soil drifting, and I have had to re-sow portions of Banner field as they were almost en-

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Canada's Grand Old Man

Continued from Page 18

almost in the heart of the city, "The Grange" lay far enough from trolley bell and peddler's shriek to be a calm retreat for the man of letters who made it his home for so long. "The old house, with its park-like lawn, its queenly elms, its fenced-off paddock, is a bit of old England in Canada," wrote Mr. Frank Yeigh in 1899. "One leaves the rush of the world behind as the picturesque lodge is passed, and the gravelled walk is followed under the spreading trees that lead to the ivy-covered residence. Its age stands confessed in the figures '1817,' carved over the portal, making it one of the oldest and best preserved early country houses in that city of homes.

"Entering the hall as the main door is thrown open, the main hall emphasizes the resemblance of the place to the country house of the better class still to be seen in rural England. The atmosphere of age is as marked as the memories of time that hover around the white pillars, the quaint square staircase, the carved oaken chest and the mahogany cabinets filled with rare china and early Canadian relics. All the decorations—the bric-a-brac, the mirrors, the busts, the pictures and curtains and stained glass windows effectively harmonize."

Artistic Taste

The dining-room is distinguished for its portraits which look down on a mahogany table polished to the brightness of a mirror. The celebrities on the walls include Cromwell, Hampden, Pym, Milton, Bunyan, Lord Fairfax, Andrew Marvell, Richard Baxter, Admiral Blake and Sir Henry Vane, showing the immense interest which the owner maintained in the early struggles for constitutional government. The library, the workshop of "The Grange," contains the standard works on history, theology, literature, classics and social reform, besides many reviews and magazines. The collection has been formed since 1808, when Mr. Smith presented his library of that date to Cornell University. The literary tastes of the master of "The Grange" were wide, but, like other people, he had his favorites. Balzac, Thackeray, Scott, Jane Austen, George Eliot and Dickens were highly esteemed. Long years of thorough reading, combined with a remarkable memory, made composition a work of unusual facility, and once Mr. Smith undertook a work he carried it out rapidly and made few corrections. He was methodical, and until a few years ago always rose early enough to perform two or three hours' work before joining the family at breakfast. He ceased at two in the afternoon, and never allowed work to encroach on his evenings.

He led the Farmers

Goldwin Smith's activities led him into all paths where he thought that his ideas might be of help. In the late nineties when no longer a young man, he perceived the necessity of a strong hand in the guidance of Canadian farmers. There had been a long period of industrial depression, and the whole country, especially the farmers, was suffering from a lack of finances. Agriculture was in but little better shape, politically, than in some of the least progressive countries of Europe. Farmers were without organization and former attempts at organization had met with failure.

A leader was needed and Goldwin Smith, as always, was ready to take hold and help. The first step in bringing the farmers together was the formation in 1896 of a company which re-established The Toronto Sun, devoted chiefly to the interests of the farmers, and free from political control. At this time The Sun was in great danger of collapse but the new company soon put it on a paying basis and rendered invaluable aid to the cause of agriculture. For many years Mr. Smith was a regular weekly contributor of articles to The Sun under the name of "Bystander." Later on he took an active part in building up in Ontario a new organization, the Farmers' Association, and took an active interest in the affairs of the Association afterwards. He was present at the amalgamation of the Association and the Grange and later when this organization joined hands with our strong Western Associations, although too feeble to attend, he took a great interest in the proceedings. In a recent issue of THE GUIDE, W. L. Smith, editor of the Toronto Sun, paid Mr. Smith this tribute:

"The services of Goldwin Smith to agriculture become all the more remarkable when one remembers his previous career, and the great eminence of the position he had attained. His services to agriculture were rendered at a time of life when he could not have had any personal end to serve—when the best that public activities had to offer had nothing in the way of personal reward. The service was wholly unselfish—wholly sincere. It was the crowning act in a career of rare distinction—a career beginning with an honorable course at Oxford as a student, a still more honorable position as a professor of history and personal tutor to King Edward, then Prince of Wales, at the same institution, and later on as one of the chief founders of Cornell, which now ranks as one of the greatest universities of the United States.

"In public affairs he had attained eminence equal to that secured in the halls of learning. In England he was the associate of Gladstone, of Bright, of Cobden, and of other leaders in the best days of English Liberalism, and his first appearance on this continent was when he came as a confidential representative of British Liberals to assist in allaying the spirit of war which threatened to arise between the Mother Country and the Republic as an outcome of causes having their origin in the Civil war then raging in the United States.

"One of the chief causes of pride for those connected with agriculture is that the interest with which they are connected has been able to enlist in its support one of the greatest intellects of the age—the services of a man whose name is known in America and England, indeed wherever the English language is spoken, as well as it is known in Canada. It is a satisfaction to know, too, that one of the greatest joys which have come to the "Sage of the Grange" in his later days is the knowledge that his services have borne fruit in assisting to give the farm its rightful share in shaping the course of public affairs to the end that labor may enjoy in peace the bread which it earns."

It was his desire for the betterment of the farmer and the tiller that led Mr. Smith, some twenty-five years ago, to plunge whole-souled into that movement that had for its object the striking down of the trade barriers between Canada and the United States and the ultimate amalgamation of the two nations.

His Part in Politics

He always took a great interest in politics. Shortly after coming to Toronto he was seized with a great admiration for Sir John Macdonald, and in 1878 he lent the power of his voice and pen in support of the advocate of the National policy. In 1881 he wrote in the contemporary Review that the policy of protection was absolutely necessary in the interest of Canada. Still, ten years later, he severely denounced Sir John Macdonald and insisted that the protective tariff in Canada was disloyal and hostile to England.

He was a persistent opponent of the policy of home rule for Ireland, denying both the capacity of Irishmen for self-government and the possibility of obtaining their desires. To his latest days he regarded the disproportionate influence of the Irish party in the British house, swinging first to one side, then to the other, as one of the strongest evidences of the weakness of the party system. He frequently attacked the morals and cliques of aristocratic politicians in England, but at the same time was a lover of good society and went to Washington to gratify his taste. In early years he signed John Stuart Mill's first petition in favor of the suffrage of unmarried women, but years afterwards, in an essay, marshalled all the known arguments against woman suffrage in the keenest and most incisive form.

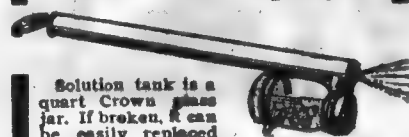
In 1890 he declared that "if Russia could find a single ally among the powers of Europe, the case of the Empress of India would be desperate." The ally was found but the result was never achieved, and Russia found a powerful antagonist in a Far Eastern nation which she had despised.

But Goldwin Smith's books were his great legacy to the world and it is by them that he will be remembered.

His greatest literary monument is the publication of 1899: "The United Kingdom: A Political History." This is a highly condensed story by a master of historic statement of the progress of

Continued on page 26

EUREKA Glass Tank Sprayer



Solution tank is a quart Crown glass jar. If broken, it can be easily replaced for a few cents. Solution tubes are brass. None of the liquid used can be drawn back into the pump chamber, thus the chamber and valves are unimpaired. This is the easiest operated and the most effective small sprayer on the market. Inquire of your hardware dealer.

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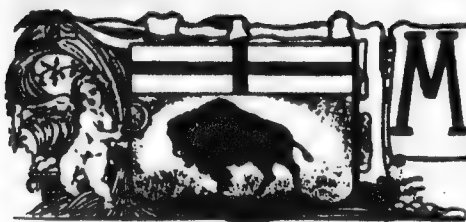
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MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA REPORT ISSUED

A report on crops and live stock in the province of Manitoba has just been issued by the provincial department of agriculture and immigration. The report is dated June 8 and contains full information to date with regard to crops and live stock in the various sections of the province, together with several interesting comparisons with former years. An account is also given of the condition of the dairy industry. The report says:

The information contained in this bulletin regarding crops, live stock, etc., in Manitoba is summarized from the returns received from seven hundred regular correspondents of the department to be found in every organized district in the province, under date of June 1st, although reports have been compiled up to June 6th. Comparisons showing increase or decrease in acreage of crop are made with bulletin 80 issued Dec. 14th, 1909.

Divided Into Districts

The province is divided into districts as follows:

The Northwestern district comprises the municipalities of Archie, Miniota, Hamiota, Blanshard, Saskatchewan, Odanah, Ellice, Birtle, Shoal Lake, Strathclair, Harrison, Minto, Clanwilliam, Russell, Silver Creek, Rossburn, Shellmouth, Shell River, Boulton, Grandview, Gilbert Plains, Dauphin, Ethelbert, Mossy River, Swan River and Minitonas.

The Southwestern district comprises the municipalities of Arthur, Edward, Brenda, Winchester, Morton, Turtle Mountain, Albert, Cameron, Whitewater, Riverside, Pipestone, Sifton, Glenwood, Oakland, Wallace, Woodworth, Whitehead, Daly, Cornwallis and Elton.

The North Central district comprises the municipalities of North Cypress, North Norfolk, Portage la Prairie, St. Francis Xavier, Langford, Woodlands, Rosedale, Lansdowne, Westbourne, St. Laurent, McCreary, Ochre River, Ste. Rose.

The South Central district comprises the municipalities of Roblin, Louise, Pembina, Stanley, Rhineland, Montcalm, Strathcona, Argyle, Lorne, Thompson, Roland, Morris, South Cypress, Victoria, South Norfolk, Grey, Dufferin, Macdonald (west half).

The Eastern district comprises the municipalities of Franklin, Stuartburn, Sprague, De Salaberry, Hanover, La Broquerie, Macdonald (east half), Ritchot, Tache, St. Anne, Assiniboia, St. Vital, Kildonan, Springfield, Whittemouth, Rosser, St. Pauls, Rockwood, Brokenhead, St. Andrews, St. Clements, Gilmi, Bifrost.

Area Under Crop—Acres

District—	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
Northwestern	377,205	458,462	97,776	2,616
Southwestern	1,130,841	373,987	128,721	4,061
North Central	434,055	212,708	121,380	10,823
South Central	913,607	344,327	226,570	14,751
Eastern	262,384	175,185	83,073	8,751

Province	3,118,092	1,564,669	657,520	41,002
Total area under rye				6,361
Total area under peas				2,247
Total area under fodder corn				7,493
Total area under brome grass				21,548
Total area under rye grass				15,146
Total area under alfalfa or clover				3,220
Total area under timothy				106,236
Increased area under wheat				475,981
Increased area under oats				190,986
Increased area under barley				56,512
Increased area under flax				20,367
Total increase in grain crops				750,770
Total increase in crop area				818,851

In this increase in area under crop it is very gratifying to note that some 3,220 acres have been sown to clover or alfalfa as a preventative of noxious weeds, and for increasing soil fertility these fodder plants are unexcelled. In the rotation of crops this fodder should be much more universally sown.

Potatoes and Roots

District—	Potatoes—Acres	Roots—Acres
Northwestern	8,122	2,375
Southwestern	5,930	1,885
North Central	7,275	1,885
South Central	7,539	2,723
Eastern	11,879	2,914

Province	40,745	11,782
Total area under grain crop		5,397,384 Acres
Total area under all crops		5,596,061 Acres

Live Stock

District—	Cattle Fattened During Winter 1909-10	Milch Cows
Northwestern	7,131	29,643
Southwestern	8,259	22,646
North Central	6,174	33,503
South Central	6,295	25,312
Eastern	5,332	33,737

Province	33,191	146,841
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District—	Horses	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep
Northwestern	45,040	86,607	32,418	5,625
Southwestern	64,740	80,490	36,720	4,451
North Central	34,193	80,501	32,066	4,235
South Central	58,287	75,270	46,670	11,662
Eastern	30,465	74,393	28,338	6,250
Province	232,725	397,561	176,212	32,223

DURBAN MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Durban branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held on May 19 was well attended. A representative of the provincial telephone system, at the request of the meeting, explained the system and cost of establishing a line of telephone in this district. Some time was given to discussing the advisability of purchasing a carload of twine but nothing definite was done. A motion was passed unanimously instructing the secretary to write the elevator commission for petition forms for the taking over of the elevator at this point.

GEO. BRADEN, Sec.

Durban, Man.

MEET THE PREMIER

At our regular monthly meeting here on Saturday, June 4, the following resolution was unanimously passed, viz.: Moved by T. Embleton and seconded by T. Dow, "That we urge our executive to arrange

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:
J. W. SCALLION - - VIRDEN

PRESIDENT:
D. W. McCUAIG, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

VICE-PRESIDENT:
R. C. HENDERS - - CULROSS

SECRETARY-TREASURER:
R. McKENZIE - - WINNIPEG

DIRECTORS:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marrinhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; G. H. Malcolm, Birtle; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

for an interview with the premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on his visit West, to discuss the following: "1. A change in the tariff towards the total abolition of the duty on agricultural implements.

"2. The urgent necessity of the immediate building of the Hudson Bay Railroad by the Dominion government.

"3. The acquisition by the Dominion government of the terminal elevators at an early date and that this resolution be published in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE." JOHN R. DUTTON, Sec. Gilbert Plains, Man.

Farm Hands

	Farm Hands Employed	Farm Hands Required	Female Servants Employed	Female Servants Required
Northwestern	4,178	5,020	1,920	762
Southwestern	6,362	10,685	1,433	1,475
North Central	3,479	7,296	941	891
South Central	6,050	9,697	1,792	1,411
Eastern	3,193	3,190	729	351
Province	23,262	35,888	6,815	4,890

Seeding Time and Crop Prospects

In some parts of the province seeding commenced as early as the 20th of March; the majority, however commenced about the first week in April. Reports state that it was a perfect time for seeding as frost was out of the ground and weather cool and pleasant for working.

Seeding was general between the 8th and 12th of April.

Some correspondents report seeding finished from the 10th to the 15th of May; the majority, however, report it finished about May 20, with the exception of barley, flax, peas, rye and corn, which reports state was finished the first week in June.

At this date wheat is generally covering the ground, with an abundance of root and a good strong, healthy appearance; with the showers which fell all over the province within the last ten days there is sufficient moisture to ensure healthy growth.

The report of the correspondents on crop prospects at the first of June is repeated many times in the brief expression, "never better."

The following tables for the convenience of reference give a comparison of the area in crop for 1910 with that of 1909 and 1908.

	1908	1909	1910
Wheat	2,850,640	2,642,111	3,118,092
Oats	1,216,632	1,373,683	1,564,669
Barley	658,441	601,008	657,520
Flax	50,187	20,635	41,002
Potatoes	29,963	28,265	40,745
Roots	13,592	9,876	11,782

Total crop area	4,987,498	4,777,210	5,596,061
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In 1908 the spring opened up quite early and the acreage, which was sown to all crops, showed a material increase over that of 1907.

In 1909 owing to the late season and scarcity of good seed barley the farmers were short on wheat and barley as well as potatoes and roots.

This year's figures show that the area pendulum has swung back to wheat on account of the early and favorable seeding time and the large area prepared for wheat; that with the natural expansion which is going on in the province has brought the crop area up to over five millions and a half of acres, without neglecting oats, barley and flax.

Table showing area in crop in 1910 compared with that of 1900:

	1900	1910
Wheat	1,457,396	3,118,092
Oats	529,108	1,564,669
Barley	155,111	657,520
Flax	20,537	41,002
Potatoes	16,880	40,745
Roots	7,482	11,728

Total crop area	2,122,500	5,596,061
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Dairying

On the whole, stock came through the spring quite up to the average, but the dry, cold weather during the spring months considerably retarded the grass in its growth, thus necessitating possibly two weeks extra stabling and feeding. This, coupled with the fact that a large number of the cows are late in freshening, accounts in part at least for the scarcity of and the high prices paid for milk and milk products during the spring months. The average price of creamery butter during the months of April and May was far in excess of what it was for the corresponding months of last year. At this time, the early part of June, the prices of cheese and butter are practically the same as they were a year ago. The recent rains and generally favorable weather conditions of late have produced excellent pasturage, and the prospects for the balance of the season are quite promising.

It is to be deplored, however, that the high prices offered by drovers, who are searching the country for beef cattle and making tempting offers, are inducing many farmers to adopt the penny wise and pound foolish policy of selling cows that are late in freshening.

BIRD'S HILL MATCH

Twenty plowmen entered the tenth annual Bird's Hill plowing match June 9. The match was held on the farm of T. Patterson, of Springfield, and was one of the most successful ever held in the district. Considering the condition of the land, the plowing was all good, and a number of the leaders in the various classes showed championship style, and demonstrated that they would make worthy opponents for provincial honors.

The Eaton Cup

The T. Eaton cup, open to boys under 21 years, and boys under 16, the former conceding 10 points to the latter, was won by B. George, with a score of 81 points. His work was of high order and he was just one point behind H. Bushell, of the men's champion class, who secured the sweepstakes and the farmers' institute cup. Mr. Bushell is a plowman who has worked up from the ranks of the boys, and has already taken a high standing in the Bird's Hill match. It is quite possible that he will journey to Carroll on June 15, to compete for provincial honors, and it is quite probable that the McMillan cup, emblematic of the highest provincial honors, and at present held by James Sutherland, will return to its home.

When the provincial matches were discontinued at the experimental farm of Brandon, in 1903, the McMillan cup was given to Bird's Hill, and was to constitute the provincial trophy. In 1906, Turner, of Carroll fame, and the hero of many hard fought struggles, accompanied by Rodgers, plowing artist from Portage, journeyed to the Bird's Hill annual in quest of the coveted silverware. Turner was successful and carried the mug to Carroll, only to have the honors wrested from him in 1909, by James Sutherland, who will make a strong bid to retain the honors this year.

Boys Did Well

Too much credit cannot be given to the boys who turned out at the match. Their work compared favorably with that of the men, and R. Waugh, whose score was 70 points, will chase hard for sweepstakes honors next year.

In class 3, for men who had not won first honors at any previous matches, T. Lungair took first honors, and graduates into championship next year.

In the gang and sulky plow class there was but a single entry in each, but the work done was of a high standard. G. Linklater, in the sulky plow class, received 78 points, and looked like a sweepstakes man the greater part of the day.

Among the previous year's champions who did not compete this year were W. Knipe, who was this year elected president, and J. A. Henderson, who officiated last year as a judge at Portage, and who will again act this year. The Bird's Hill judges this year were S. A. Bedford, professor of the Manitoba Agricultural college, and J. A. Cuthbert, a champion from Portage. Their decisions were most satisfactory.

Summary of Events

Class 1, boys 16 years and under.—R. Waugh, 1, 70 points; R. George, 2, 66½ points; J. McBeath, 3, 66 points; E. S. Isbester, 4, 62 points.

Class 2, boys 20 years and under.—B. George, 1, 81 points; Fraser Henderson, 2, 78 points; P. Hoddinott, 3, 75½ points; W. J. Harrison, 4, 74½ points; F. Banister, 5, 65 points.

Class 3, men 21 years and over.—T. Lungair, 1, 71 points; J. Mickle, 2, 71½ points; W. Davis, 3, 71 points; J. Ward, 4, 69 points; J. Williams, 5, 65 points.

Class 4, sulky plows.—G. Linklater, 78 points.

Class 5, gang plows.—A. E. Staddon, 75 points.

Class 6, championship, open to all comers.—H. Bushell, 1, 82 points; E. Garvin, 2, 75 points; J. E. Franks, 3, 73½ points; W. J. Smith, 4, 60 points.

Sweepstakes cup.—H. Bushnell, 82 points.

T. Eaton cup and watch, won by B. George, with a total of 81 points.

The day was ideal and a goodly number of city people as well as people from the surrounding country were present to witness the young sons of the farm win honors behind the handle bars. Large tents had been erected, and refreshments were generously served by the ladies. Besides watching the plowmen the sight-

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YOU HEAR—

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—**—

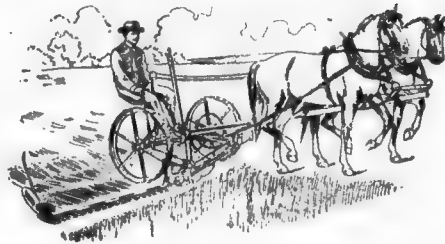
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dumped by hand or foot.

seers amused themselves with various sports. Footracing and other contests were indulged in and a most pleasant day was passed.

PICNIC AT ARNAUD

The Grain Growers' picnic at Arnaud on the 10th inst., was attended practically by every Grain Grower and his family within ten miles of the village. The feature of the gathering that appealed most strongly to a visitor, was the large number of young people and children that were present, and the hearty manner in which they all entered into the sports provided, the absolute abandonment to a day's enjoyment. The weather was all that could be desired. The only drawback seemed to be that there was no shady place that anyone could retire to from the burning sun.

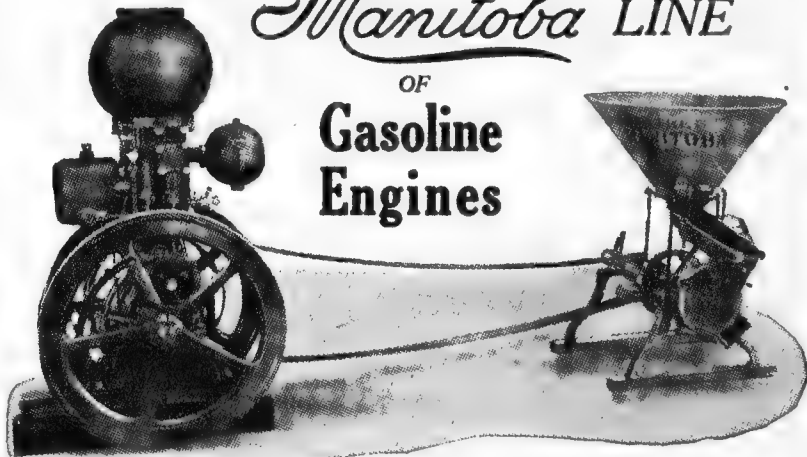
Mr. Horace Chevrier and Dr. McFadden, prospective candidates in the coming provincial election, and the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, were present, by invitation to deliver addresses. So intent were the picnickers in watching the sports that no opportunity was given for addresses until near seven o'clock, and even at that time the attention of the hearers and of the speakers were distracted by the shouts of the baseball fan cheering their respective sides to victory. These Grain Growers' picnics afford a splendid opportunity for a day's outing for farmers, after the strenuous work of seeding time. In addition to providing for the social side, opportunity should be taken for devoting some time of the day for educational work. The Grain Growers' Association and the young people on the farm, cannot afford to go to seed on sports, and at each one of these picnics the program should be arranged so as to provide for an interval for addresses. After the picnickers stand around watching a game for an hour or two, if they were to retire to some quiet place to listen to intelligent addresses, it would not only be profitable, but a pleasant change in the day's recreation.

BELMONT TO ORGANIZE

A meeting of farmers was held at Alma school house on Friday evening to consider the advisability of organizing a local branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. The meeting was addressed by Mr. D. A. Ross, of Glenora, who explained very clearly the aims and objects of the farmers' organization. He dwelt at considerable length on what has been accomplished already by the small percentage of farmers united, and predicted what should be accomplished by having the whole constituency of the farmers in the association. Mr. L. Williamson and Mr. G. MaPhail also gave short addresses, when it was decided to call another meeting soon and perfect organization.

GEO. WILLOUGHBY.
Belmont, Man.

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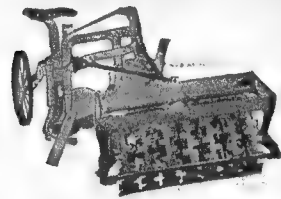
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is mentioned

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Canada's Grand Old Man.

Continued from Page 23

the British Isles from practical savagery
to the most highly civilized free govern-
ment in the world, with special reference
to the growth of the parliamentary
institutions. Even the grave pages of
the history are sometimes illuminated by
touches of ironic humor.

His Works

"Lectures and Essays," published in
1881, contains nineteen articles, in which
Mr. Smith dealt in an illuminative manner
with "The Ascent of Man," "Proposed
Substitutes for Religion," "Greatness of
the Romans," "Greatness of England,"
"Milton," "Lincoln" and other interest-
ing subjects. England's greatness, he
maintained, was in her energy of char-
acter and regard for liberty bred by
favorable conditions of climate and
race.

His other publications include the
following: "Three English Statesmen:
Cromwell, Pitt and Pym," 1867; "Essays
on Reform," 1867; "The re-organization
of the University of Oxford," 1868;
"The Irish Question," 1868; "The Re-
lations Between America and England,"
1869; "A Short History of England
Down to the Reformation," 1869; "Wil-
liam Cowper," 1880; "The Conduct of
England to Ireland," 1882; "False Hopes"
England to Ireland," 1882; "False
Hopes," 1883; "A Trip to England,"
1892; "Oxford and Her Colleges," 1894;
"Bay Leaves: Translations from the Latin
Poets," 1894; "Specimens of Greek
Tragedy," 1894; "Essays on Questions
of the Day," 1894; "Guesses at the Riddle
of Existence," 1896.

The value of Goldwin Smith's contri-
butions to history and to literature cannot
be appreciated without a perusal of some
of his masterpieces of condensed historical
narrative.

BRITISH TRADE INCREASES

The total values of the merchandise
imported into the United Kingdom, and
of the merchandise exported from the
United Kingdom, during the four-months
ending April 30th, 1910, were as follows:
Imports £224,716,000

Exports:
United Kingdom produce £136,179,000
Foreign and Colonial
produce 38,634,000
These figures are greatly in excess of
the totals for the corresponding four
months of 1909, the increases being:
In imports £19,602,000
or 9.5 per cent.

In Exports:
Of U. K. produce £18,488,000
or 15.7 per cent.
Of For. and Col. produce.... 7,302,000
or 23.3 per cent.

The increases both in imports and
exports, were very general. Conse-
quent on the shortage of the cotton crop
there was a decrease of about £4,500,000
in the value of raw cotton imported.

The returns compiled at the present
date do not show the total value of the
imports from, or that of the total exports
to, particular countries during the month
of April, but figures are available for
the three months ending March 31st,
from which it appears that practically
the whole of the increases of £9,200,000
in the total value of the imports during
the first quarter of 1910, as compared
with the first quarter of 1909 occurred
in imports from countries within the
empire, the increase under the head of
foreign countries being less than £100,000.
As regards exports of United Kingdom
produce in that quarter, the relative pro-
portions of exports to countries within
and to countries without the empire
were about the same in 1910 as in 1909.

The total value of the merchandise
imported from Canada during the quarter
was £5,337,000, and that of the merchan-
dise exported to the Dominion £5,320,000.
The principal imports and exports in-
cluded the following:

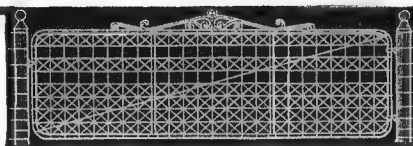
Articles:	Value:
Imports:	
Wheat	£1,950,000
Wheat meal and flour	471,000
Bacon and hams	363,000
Cheese	412,000
Canned Salmon	560,000
Exports:	
Cotton piece goods	563,000
Woolen and worsted, tissues and carpets	926,000

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THEY have two nailing edges, and all nail heads are covered
THEY have a continuous lock at bottom
THE concealed gutter is closed at top

DUNN BROTHERS

WINNIPEG

and

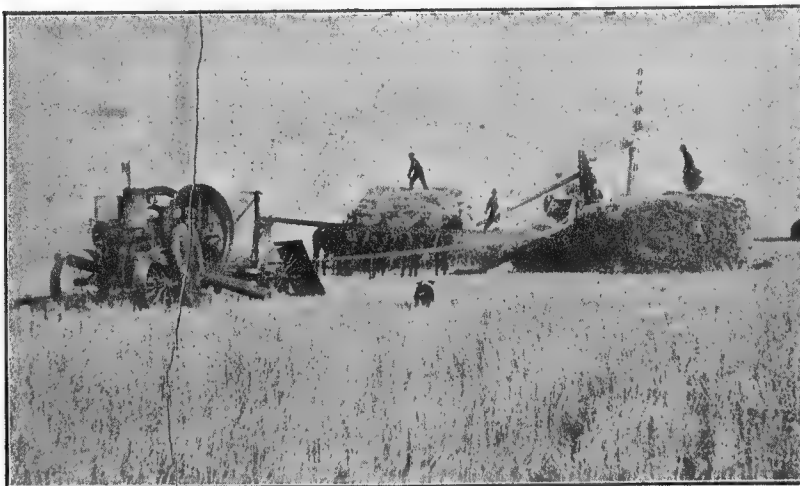
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Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild of Canada was held at the office of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Sherbrooke Street, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June. Present: Hon. T. M. Daly, Mr. Mackenzie, Mrs. Bishop, G. F. Chipman, Mrs. C. F. Nichols, W. C. Coolidge, Mrs. K. D. Young, Mrs. St. Louis, Mrs. MacMillan.

Mr. Daly occupied the chair.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. N. T. McMillan, who agreed to act in that capacity for a period of three months, which was carried; vice-president, Mrs. C. P. Walker; second vice-president, Mrs. C. F. Nichols; third vice-president, Mrs. Biggs; fourth vice-president, Mrs. J. Stryker; secretary and organizer, Mrs. E. S. Lilley. Mr. W. Coolidge declined re-election as treasurer but promised to hold the office for a further period of one month.

A discussion then took place, opened up by the chairman in regard to the proposed Girls' Sunshine Hotels Limited, as to our best course to pursue regarding the organization and floating of a joint stock company, and the financing of the institution. Mr. Daly spoke at length on the great need of such an institution, and promised his support as far as it laid in his power. Mrs. Nichols also spoke on the great need for such a home in this city. Finally, it was resolved that Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Mackenzie be a sub-committee to organize and go into figures regarding the erection of such a building. This was carried unanimously.

It was proposed and seconded that the meetings of The Guild are to be held on the first Thursday of each month at 4.30 p.m. at the office of The Grain Growers' GUIDE.

The following officers to be on the advisory board: Rev. J. L. Gordon, R. MacKenzie, T. M. Daly, K.C., Dr. and Mrs. Weagant, Mrs. W. J. Boyd, Rev. R. O. Armstrong, T. A. Crerar, John Kennedy, Mr. J. B. Anderson, Miss Parker, Mrs. Kalberer, and Mrs. Godfrey, with power to add from time to time.

♦ ♦ ♦

Motto:

In the golden chain of Friendship the cheerful soul leads the way.

♦ ♦ ♦

The way to be cheerful is not to be dismayed and feel hopeless when everything does not go quite as one would wish. If we learn to make the best of things, no matter what happens, and know how to keep a brave, smiling face in times of adversity, we shall be halfway upon the journey to "All Sunshine Land," a land in which we should all strive to live. We can all dwell in that delightful place if we wish. All we want is a little unselfishness and a determination to make others bright and happy. Don't you wish to live in "Sunshine Land?" Then join our Guild and learn the secret of always being cheerful.

Everyone from one day to 100 years is eligible for membership in the Guild of "All Sunshine Land."

MARGARET.

♦ ♦ ♦

SAW THEIR PICTURE

Dear Margaret:—Please find enclosed \$1.00 for Sunshine, also stamps for membership cards for Murray, Charlie, Katie and Laura Orchard. The picture of "Three Young Sunshiners" on page 27, issue of March 30, is of the first three named and our own taking. Thanking you in anticipation of the cards and wishing Sunshine every success.

MRS. HAROLD ORCHARD.
Linthathen, Man.

♦ ♦ ♦

IS COLLECTING

Dear Margaret:—I am sending four handkerchiefs to you for sick people. I also enclose four post cards and some old stamps. Please give them to someone that needs cheering up. I am using my

Conducted by "Margaret"

Head Office: - Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

collecting card and will send it as soon as it is full. I will do my best to help you.

KATIE AVERILL.

Clanwilliam, Man.

♦ ♦ ♦

HAS MANY PETS

Dear Margaret:—I received my card and am very glad to be a member. We live about five and a half miles from Lyleton. In the summer we go to school at Copley, a little country school, but it is not open in winter, so we go to town school. I like skating and riding horseback very much. I read the letters in the paper and think them very interesting.

We have two pet dogs named Daisie and Bess. They are good cattle dogs.

JEAN RENDALL.

Lyleton, Man.

Your nice letter will, I know, give pleasure to the Chicks. I opened a "Sunshine Zoo" for the children's pets to join our "Sunshine Work," but owing to the space being limited this work has been

PANTS FOR A "NEWSIE"

Dear Margaret:—I am sending 25 cents to join your Sunshine Guild. Also a pair of pants which may fit someone that isn't as big as I am. Wishing you every success in your good work.

GEORGE MURRAY

Tyvan, Sask.

Dear George:—I am glad to see the boys are waking up. The pants went to a newsboy and he was grateful for them. Many thanks.

It costs nothing to join the "Guild." Just a "kind act." I hope to have good news for you all in an early issue.—MARGARET.

♦ ♦ ♦

MANY NEW SUNSHINERS

Dear Margaret:—Enclosed find twenty-five names for your Guild. Jean Rendall, Martha Reekie, Rommona Murray, Julia Ginn, Isabella Murray, Florence Ginn, Archie Reekie, William G. Reekie, Lillian Elliot, Pearl Fooke, Marjorie Fooke,

THE SUNSHINE WORK

At a meeting held in the office of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE on June 8th, the Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild was organized. This is the same Guild for which THE GUIDE has for the past two years been official organ, but the name has now been changed and the headquarters will be in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE Office, and the Sunshine work of Western Canada will be conducted by the officers of the Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild. A large number of the men and women of Winnipeg who are interested in the Sunshine work have been appointed as officers. It is the intention to have branches organized all over the West and have real sunshine sent into all the homes where it is needed. When there is need of assistance in the cities and towns, the Sunshine fund will be used for this purpose, and when there is need in the country it will be given the same attention. It is hoped through the organization of this Sunshine Guild and through the efforts of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, to relieve suffering and carry happiness in all directions. It costs nothing to become a member of The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild. The only fee required, is that the member shall do some kind act. Those who wish to become associate members of the Guild, and take part in the conducting of the business, pay an annual fee of \$1.00. The money thus secured is used for the organization work and if there is a surplus, it is used for the regular Sunshine work.

The Sunshine Department of THE GUIDE will be directed by the same lady who has formerly been in charge of the work. She asks all Sunshiners to take note of the fact that she has changed her name from "Marie" and will henceforth be known as "Margaret." The reason for making this change is that the International Sunshine secretary of England writes under the name of "Marie," and it would be confusing to have two in the same work. The Sunshine all over the world is carried on under the auspices of some leading journal, such as the "Ladies Home Journal" in the United States, and "Family Herald" in England. This is the reason that THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE has decided to take hold of this work in earnest. Sunshine is one of the most deserving objects in the world, and is something for which every man, woman, and child, no matter what their circumstances may be, can do splendid service.

Buttons will be secured and sent out to every member of the Sunshine Guild. All correspondence should be addressed to The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. We ask all readers of THE GUIDE to help us carry Sunshine to every deserving case in country and city all through the West. This is work in which we can all join, no matter what our feelings may be on other subjects. Let us all give a strong support in spreading Sunshine.

EDITOR OF THE GUIDE.

crowded out. I hope to have more space and will then take up the entire work each week. Many thanks.—MARGARET.

♦ ♦ ♦

WILL SEND BOOKS

Dear Margaret:—I forgot to report what I did for the Sunshine Guild. I am sorry to say that it is not much but to get a few subscriptions. I have had the measles and just got up yesterday at 11 o'clock. I have some more books to send yet, and will send as soon as possible. I have fairy stories and other ones.

LEONARD EVANS.

Nutana, Sask.

The boys are doing well, but still the girls are greatly ahead of them. Hope you are quite strong again and will have a jolly time this year. Many thanks.—MARGARET.

♦ ♦ ♦

SENT THE CENTS

Dear Margaret:—We have seen in the paper where you were asking for one cent pieces. Johnny, Lennie, Hagel and I are sending five cents each. Wishing you every success.

ELLA TALLOON.

Crewe, Man.

♦ ♦ ♦

HAROLD WAS PLEASED

Dear Margaret:—On Tuesday I was much surprised and quite delighted to receive a pretty purse with 55 cents enclosed, and marked on the outside of the box "Sunshine Guild." Please accept my many thanks for your kind thoughtfulness.

Every Child Should Join the Sunshine Guild

Sign the form below.

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card I enclose two cents stamps for its postage.

Name

Age

Address

The money I shall use to a great extent in buying beads and wire to make beadwork. I am very fond of the bead work. We little boys work on it two or three nights a week directly after supper. We have supper at 5.30 p.m., and after working a little while I go to bed at 7 o'clock. I am in the best of health so far, and am doing nicely in most of my classes. Hoping to hear from you soon and thanking you again. I remain

HAROLD GREEN.

Ontario Institution for the Blind.

Purse and contents came from a Sunshine baby for Harold, and he was greatly delighted. Harold returns from school on the 15th of June, and will be with us at the Exhibition, so that any of the loving friends who helped us will be able to see our "Sunshine Boy."

♦ ♦ ♦

THE SUNFLOWER BRANCH

Dear Margaret:—By the time you will be thinking that your Sunflower Branch is getting lazy, but we have a pretty good excuse. Our president has been in the hospital undergoing an operation. But she is out now and almost well. We have now started work in earnest, but are sorry to inform you that two of our members have decided to leave your most helpful club. We are returning their membership cards. We have already one dollar and a half in the emergency fund, but as stated before we have just started. We have arranged to have a garden party in a few weeks time, selling ice cream, lemonade, and other refreshments. We would be pleased if you could suggest something for the amusement of the people who attend. We will also give a short programme. As we are all farmers' daughters, we will have no trouble in getting fresh eggs and butter, and our mothers have promised to make up a box for us.

Warwick, Alta.
Glad to hear of your good work and also of the garden party. I will forward you a list of suitable amusements by mail, and wish you all success. Be sure and let me have a full report for THE GUIDE.

MARGARET.

♦ ♦ ♦

CHEERS FOR MARGARET

Dear Margaret:—I received your letter. I did not receive the badge. I would like to have it in pendant form, please. I have been away for a holiday and I did not get much chance for writing. I am afraid I could not start a Sunshine Circle around here, but I will get all the members I can. I think you will have to stir the boys up a little. I haven't seen a letter from a boy for a long time until last week's issue. Sunshiners, don't you think we ought to give three cheers for Margaret? Well, I guess I will close now, wishing the Guild and its helpers every success.

GLADYS BOERMA (Age 12)

Alwyne Farm,

North Battleford, Sask.

Yes, I think it is time the boys began to work for Sunshine or I am afraid the girls will be so far ahead of them that they will never catch up. Now, boys we want to hear from you.—MARGARET.

♦ ♦ ♦

THIS WILL HELP

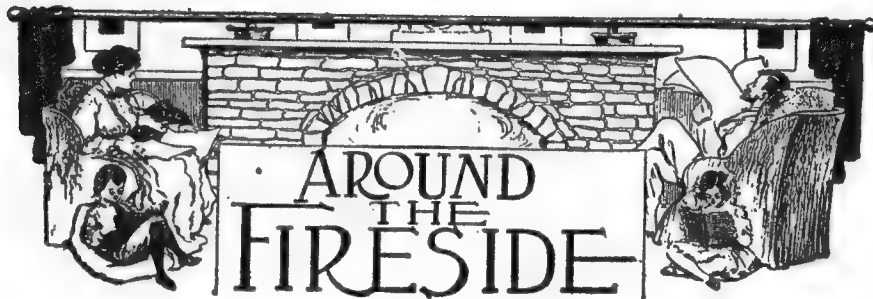
Dear Margaret:—I am enclosing my subscription card with one dollar and fifteen cents. I am sorry it is not more, but trust it will be of some good. Best wishes.

LAURA HAINSTOCK.

Kelroe.

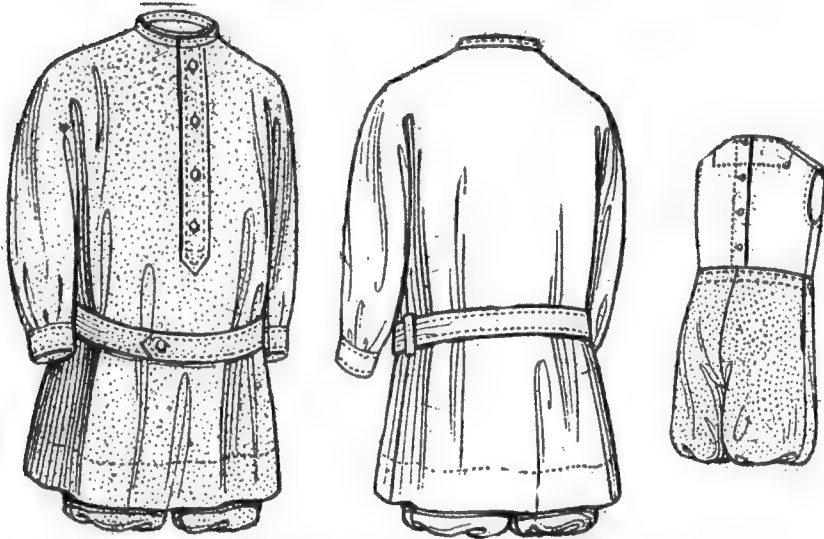
Well done. The children are certainly making a grand show for Sunshine work.

MARGARET.



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Home Dressmaking



Little Boy's or Girl's One-piece Dress with knickers attached to an under-waist. This is the simplest and easiest little garment to make and wash an iron that can well be desired for children up to five or six years. The little knickers belong to the suit and are made of the same material. Any handy woman can make her own pattern by using any well-fitting old one for the neck, shoulders and

under arm lines. Take a few measurements for the child for the lower part, and cut from a newspaper first. Fit against the child and then cut from the material, which may be gingham, heavy chambray or even galatea in any color desired. The five-year size requires two and one-half yards of goods twenty-seven inches wide. Notice that the little skirt just exposes the knickers and no more.



Misses' Dress

This pretty model is very suitable for a slender figure. The dress is semi-princess and is made up of a waist and skirt joined by a belt. The waist is tucked both back and front from each shoulder seam and gathered a little into

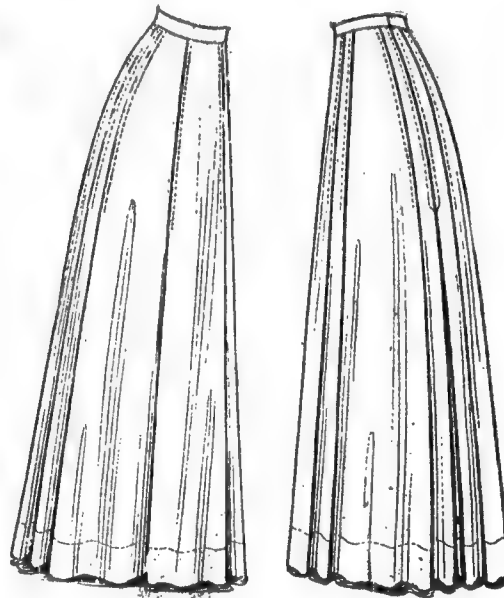
the belt. The neck may be high and finished with a standing collar, or it may be cut high and just faced without a standing collar. If for evening wear it may be cut out a little, either square or round, and finished with a piece of edging, or it may have a square yoke of contrasting material, the same being used to extend the sleeve below the elbow.

The skirt has a plain front gore, reaching from belt to hem, to which a fitted yoke is added that meets without any fullness at the back. The yoke portion is lengthened by a straight flounce, gathered, which measures about three and one-half yards at the lower edge. The dress closes in the center back. This design may be modelled in one of the pretty tub fabrics and trimmed with lace, insertion, or embroidery.

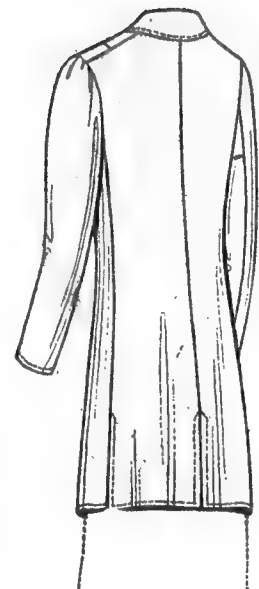
A miss of sixteen will require eight yards of goods, twenty-seven inches wide. This style is designed for misses of fourteen to eighteen years.

Girl's Dress.—A most convenient little garment is the one here illustrated. It opens all the way down the back to the bottom of the skirt and fastens under a fly. The skirt is straight on the lower edge and is plaited all around, the plaits turning backward on both sides from a box plait in the centre front. The plaits in the skirt are so adjusted as to appear to be in one with the waist, which is pleated also. Waist and skirt are sewed together and a belt or sash covers the join. The neck of the dress may be finished with a standing collar or cut out either square or round as desired.

The bishop sleeves may be made full length. This pretty design will be appropriate made from any of the cotton or light-weight wool fabrics, such as challie, delaine, or cashmere. Linen, a fabric very popular just now, would be admirable made from this style. Four and a half yards of goods, twenty inches wide, will make a dress for a girl of eight years. The design is suitable for girls from six to twelve years.



Two Views of Skirt



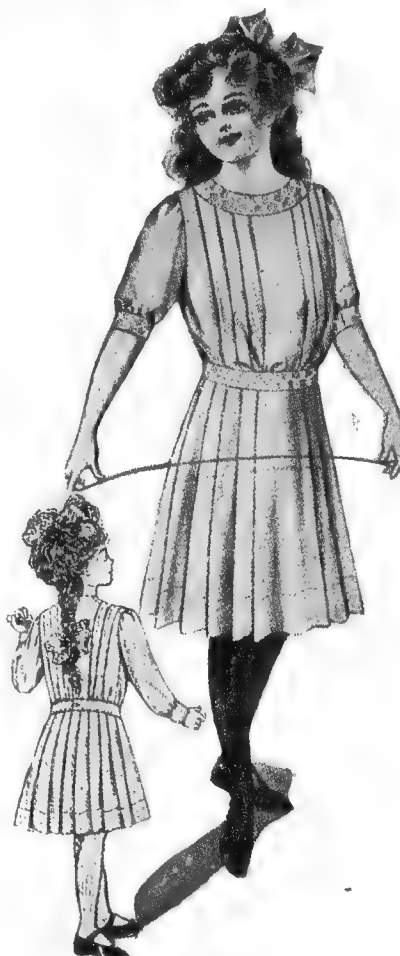
Back of Coat

Girl's Dress

Summer Coat.—A very attractive garment is here shown, one within the capabilities of the average seamstress if made without lining. This coat is of the three-quarter fitted style and may be cut twenty-eight inches or longer if preferred. The front closing is made with buttons and button holes, or invisibly with a fly. The notched collar may be of the material or of some contrasting color, in which case the cuffs should match.

Any of the washable suitings would be suitable made from this style and the light weight woollens would develop well also. This coat is generally and preferably worn with a tailored skirt of the same material.

To make this model for a figure of medium size will require two and one-quarter yards of fifty-four inch goods.



GOOD-BYE

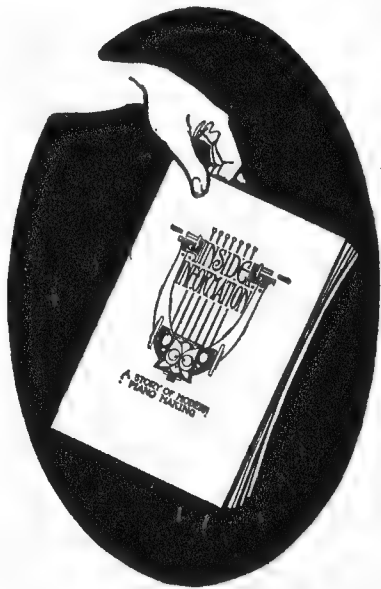
Under date of June 2nd, Mrs. C. A. Johnson, of Water Glen, who has appeared in our page as an opponent of the so-called woman's cause, writes to say "good-bye" and tells us that she and Mr. Johnson are at Calgary en route to Europe, where they mean to study the "women's rights question," and will give the page the full benefit of the investigation on her return. She asks that the readers desist from "saying horrid things in reply to her last page letter" till she returns, as she doubtless wishes to receive the full measure of the disciplining.

The page extends to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson a hearty bon voyage, and hopes they may have a pleasant over-land journey and a safe return to the Canadian West.



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PURITY FLOUR

The Duchess of Fife

Though the English Royal Family have been singularly happy and fortunate in their marriages, none has proved happier than the marriage between the late King's eldest daughter and the Duke of Fife, despite the fact that the Duke is nigh seventeen years the senior of her Royal Highness. The marriage was the outcome of the most spontaneous affection; the Duke of Fife had known the Princess since she was a baby, for he was an intimate friend of the Royal Family, and was specially well liked by his Majesty.

As the young Princess grew from childhood into girlhood, it became evident to those in the immediate entourage of the Prince of Wales's household that there was a probability of the then Earl of Fife becoming more closely related to the Royal Family than by mere ties of friendship, and the Prince frankly welcomed the prospect. But an engagement between a member of the Royal Family and a subject cannot be lightly entered into or ratified all at once. It was necessary that the Sovereign should consent to the engagement, and the Princess and her lover were kept on tenderhooks some little while before Queen Victoria finally decided that the engagement between them might be announced.

There was no question at all about the personal liking with which all the Royal Family regarded the Duke of Fife, but the point that had to be considered was how far the marriage of the Heir Apparent's eldest daughter to a subject might prove generally acceptable to the people of the country. As a matter of fact, when the engagement was announced, it became at once evident that there was no need to fear for its popularity. All sections of the community seemed to think it far more fitting that the Princess Royal should ally herself in marriage with the head of an ancient and noble house, who was also enormously wealthy, than become the consort of some foreign and perhaps needy Prince.

Among her many wedding presents, the Princess received a diamond bracelet from the wives of the then Cabinet Ministers; a deputation of these ladies, escorted by Mr. Balfour, awaited on the Princess on the day before her marriage to present her with the bracelet, which the Princess now constantly wears and numbers among her most treasured possessions.

The Duke's best man was, by the way, Lord Farquhar, then Mr. Horace Farquhar, a solitary commoner amidst a crowd of titled personages, most of whom were Royalties. The Duchess of Fife ever since her marriage has led a singularly simple and very happy life. When a Princess marries it is customary for her to have an official household of her own and to appoint a certain number of ladies-in-waiting. But the Duchess of Fife expressly desired that after her marriage she should not be under the necessity of having a "household" in the sense that the word is understood at Court, and she did not appoint any lady-in-waiting.

It would be, however, contrary to etiquette for the daughter of the Sovereign to attend any public or even large social function unattended, but when the Duchess of Fife does so, she gets over this difficulty quite easily by asking someone of her friends to act as lady-in-waiting for the occasion. The Marquise d'Hautpoul, for example, who is an old friend of her Royal Highness, has frequently acted as lady-in-waiting to the Duchess. Her Royal Highness spends a great deal of her time at Mar Lodge, where her two children, the Princesses Alexandra and Maud, lived almost altogether until they had reached the ages of seven and eight.

The Princesses have been brought up in quite a simple manner; they both occupied the same sleeping apartment for many years and had only the services of one maid. The Duchess of Fife, by the way, and her two sisters, in the days of their early girlhood, used all to sleep in the same room at Sandringham.

Once when the Princesses were giving a children's entertainment, the Princess Maud was attacked with a chill and, much to her disappointment, was unable to come downstairs; the Princess Alexandra pleaded to be allowed to stay with her sister, but it was pointed out to her that it was necessary she should help in receiving her little guests. At the last

moment, however, the Princess declared that she, too, had contracted a cold, in proof of which she gave vent to several sneezes. This little ruse to be allowed to remain upstairs with her sister was seen through, but her Royal Highness was, nevertheless, permitted to have her own way.

The Duchess of Fife has travelled a great deal with her children of late years, for she is a strong believer in the educational value of travel for young people. Both of her children are clever and extremely good linguists, but more especially the Princess Maud, who can speak quite fluently in French, German and Italian.

HOW JAPANESE BABIES ARE NAMED

In Japan a curious custom is in vogue with respect to the naming of babies. The newborn is taken to temple when it has attained the age of two weeks, and to the priest who receives him the father of the little one suggests three names deemed to be appropriate. The priest writes these three names on slips of paper. He holds these slips of paper for a few moments, and then throws them over his shoulder, sending them as high in the air as possible. The slip that reaches the ground last contains the name that is conferred on the waiting babe.

The next step in the process is for the priest to copy the name on a piece of silk or fine paper, which is handed to the proud parent with these words:

"So shall the child be named."

THAT TIRED FEELING

Is it true, as Mr. Bok says, that when we are tired we are poisoned? He says "When the mind or body becomes much fatigued there are manufactured within us certain poisonous products. When we rest there is a manufacture of corresponding antidotes. Nature creates an anti-toxin to meet the toxin of great weariness. Rest is nature's medicine which we ourselves, should prescribe and not indulge in a physician's drugs. What we should get after are the fatigue poisons. When these poisons make themselves felt in 'that tired feeling' it is nature's signal to slow up on the work—to rest. In rest lies the cure. If we fail to do this but keep on, the new poisons from the new fatigue reinforce the poison already in the body and constant fatiguing means a certain breakdown.

"If we live properly we will get tired certainly but we give ourselves a rest sufficient to overcome the poison of fatigue and so retain normal health.

"We ought to get a clearer idea into our heads of just what brings about 'that tired feeling.' We have it more often at this time of year, which simply means that we have pushed ourselves too far during the winter and when the exhilaration of cold weather passes we have not the vitality to overcome the poisons in our systems. What we need is not the barbaric foolishness of a spring medicine or a tonic, but simply a period of rest. We want to let go, relax the nerves and give the anti-toxin that comes from rest a chance to push out the poisonous toxin which fatigue has produced."

That is the only safe, sane and sure cure for that tired feeling. Why should not Mr. Bok's theory be true? Why will not certain germ cultures thrive in certain conditions if the blood produced by sheer weariness, as well as in certain conditions produced by other causes. The idea is new but reasonable. Without analysing the cause of "that tired feeling" to its very inception as does Mr. Bok, the very first item in the prescription of every physician dealing with a working patient is rest. Rest is enforced, first and last. Yet how many workers follow the prescription? A doctor cannot compel them; he can only advise and so he says rest and gives a tonic to help tide over the bad place till rest completes the cure.

HIS LETTER OF REFERENCE.

"There is no doubt of it, he was anything but a promising subject," said the chief of a gigantic corporation, speaking to his confidential clerk.

"When he first came to me to apply for a position in the office, I smiled, for he seemed so incongruous a figure in any place I had to offer. Of course I turned him down promptly, although as gently as I could, but the matter did not end there. He was persistent, and

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as regularly as once a month he appeared at my door to ask if there was yet any opening for him.

Now, I like persistence if exercised along proper lines, and, the more I saw of him, the more I liked the boy. But what to do with him was the question. He was too big for an errand boy, and too green looking for any of the departments, and yet I had not the heart to discourage him entirely.

"At length a vacancy occurred in the general office; the boy who looked after the letter files and attended to the copying left us; and, just as I was casting about for a suitable successor, John arrived again.

"When I asked him for references, however, he looked dazed, and I was forced to explain that he must have someone vouch for his business ability, punctuality, and conscientiousness, when he smilingly assured me that he could give me such a letter and went out with flying feet. The next day he handed me this remarkable epistle, and on the strength of it I hired him:—

"Dear Sir,—This to certify that I never have to call my son John but once in the morning. He does his chores around the house and farm exactly when they should be done, and without having to be told more than once how to do them. He knows when not to talk, and that there is time for work as well as play. He has also learned the meaning of 'mine and thine.' I can conscientiously recommend him to any position within the scope of his intelligence to fill.

"Signed, John Mortimer's Father."

"I figured that any father who had thus made sure of the foundation of his boy's character would look after his further training, and I should be safe in hiring the boy with such a backing. I did, and have had no cause to regret it; for his career has more than justified his unusual recommendation. He has risen rapidly from his former position, and, as he is still young, there is every opportunity for him to go still higher."

—Maude K. S. Hymers, in Spare Moments.

A true gentleman is true everywhere. He who has courtesies for those only who are of equal or superior station is lacking in the graces of genuine nobility.

The only preparation for the morrow is the right use of to-day. The stone in the hands of the builder must be put in its place and fitted to receive another.

—George Bowen.

Spoiling the Farmer?

Continued from page 7

\$1.60 below the price. And then when he got them to market he got not only \$10.50 per cwt., but in many cases they were in such good demand that he got \$10.65. He sure made money on those hogs.

Now, don't think this is a surmise of what might have happened. I know that the drovers had this guarantee, for three different buyers told me so as an excuse for the price they were paying when their letters had quoted prices much lower. Just think of the injustice done the farmer. Many drovers bought hogs for \$9.00 per cwt., a dollar and a half below the real market price, literally stealing fifty cents per hundred pounds from every farmer whom they purchased from. Nice guileless sort of a fellow, this drover, isn't he?

Not entirely convinced that he's crooked yet? Well then here's a case where they admitted it themselves.

Some time ago, while market editor on another paper, I got an idea from a Minnesota paper, for letting the farmer know exactly what his stock sold for at the yards. The idea was simple, but as things worked out, impossible to put into execution for any great length of time. It was simply this. The names of the shippers to the market together with their shipments (thus, John Blank, Carman, 12 cattle, 10 hogs, 1 bull, 1 calf) were published. Following was a list of the purchases by the abattoir companies for the day, giving the number of animals purchased, the average weight and the price per cwt. (thus, 12 cattle, average weight, 1050 pounds, \$6.00 per cwt.)

It was an easy matter for the farmer to ascertain what his stock sold for. Each day a list of the shippers and shipments are posted in the stock yards office so that part of the system was easy enough. The next step was to get their purchases from the abattoir companies. Two of the larger companies and one of the smaller complied, while one large company and one small one refused. I made a start with these and things went well for a week or so.

Spoiling the Farmer.

One morning I arrived at the yards and was met by a highly indignant drover, who was boiling over with his chagrin. He immediately started in to tell me how little he thought of the system.

"Why?" I queried.

"You're spoiling the farmer," was his answer and his voice fairly quivered with indignation.

"How's that?"

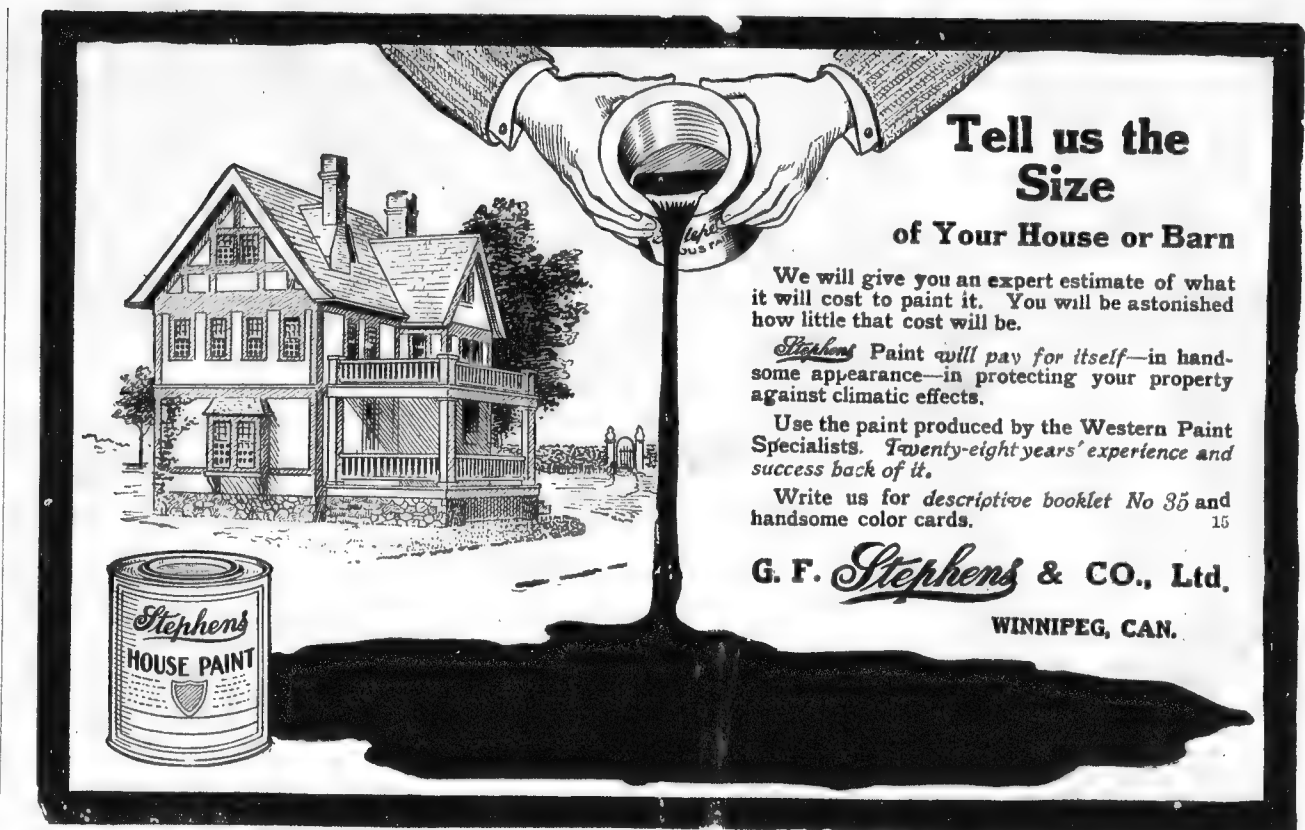
"Why all he has to do is read the market report and he can tell what his stock sold for. How do you expect me to make anything on it?"

Spoiling the farmer. What do you think of that. Spoiling him by trying to see that he got a square deal. Spoiling the farmer by trying to keep the drover honest. Rather say, spoiling the drover. But that would hardly do either for you can't spoil a bad egg.

Later in the morning, the manager of one of the abattoirs said that he couldn't give out their purchases any more for use in that manner; that the drovers were all "hollering," giving vent to their "spoiling the farmers" squeal and had told him that he had to stop. And there was my little idea all spilled over. In fairness, I must say that one large company and the small one before mentioned were willing to still give out the information in spite of the drovers' kick.

Does it need any elaboration to convince you, Mr. Western Farmer, that the drovers are not on the square? If he was dealing fairly with you, would he be afraid to let you know what your stock brought on the market?

You all know what happened that spring morning when you brought out, for the drover to look over, the little bunch of steers that you had carefully fed all winter. You had taken lots of trouble and used lots of grain in finishing those steers and you were proud of the job. That is, you were until the drover told you what he thought of them. "Oh yes," he said, "they're pretty good animals, but you ought to see the ones that the market is flooded with. They would make these look like a bunch of 'skins.' This and a whole lot more. And you sell them to him at probably a couple of dollars less per cwt. than they bring on the market.



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But you don't find it out and the next time he comes around he tells you of the heavy shrinkage on the trip, of the fine animals that were on the market and how he lost money on the deal. And then you do the same thing over again. It's not the right system. You're not selling on a competitive market. It wouldn't do to say that the drovers have agreements as to territory. But did you ever have two of them on your place at the same time bidding for your stock?

Who's Spoiling You?

Yes, you're being spoiled alright, but it's the drover who is spoiling you; spoiling your rightful profits and spoiling your efforts to make a success of your live stock husbandry.

So much for the abuse. Is there a remedy? There is; in some cases it is easily worked out, in others it is extremely difficult at the present time. In this, as in other needed changes, the remedy lies with the farmer himself. The farmers must co-operate in their shipments of live stock.

The live stock industry of Western Canada has not as yet attained such proportions that each farmer has a full carload of stock to ship, in fact some have only three or four animals. In a district where the farms are far apart and the animals few on each farm, it is not likely that the drover can be gotten rid of for a long time to come. It is only justice to him to say that in such districts he earns his profits on a carload shipment. It takes a long time to get one together.

But district after district that are now doing practically all their shipping through drovers, should change their system. In these districts, where each farmer has a fair number of animals, say from twenty to thirty hogs, or five to ten cattle, it is only a matter of a few hours to make up a carload lot.

A car can easily be divided into suitable sections, when the shippers only number two or three, and each farmer's stock kept by itself. The barriers between these sections should be made strong enough to obviate any possibility of the shipments becoming mixed.

Co-operative Marketing.

Then one of the shippers may accompany to the abattoir. In this connection an incident that happened a few years ago is interesting. The head of the buying department of a Winnipeg abattoir company addressed a meeting of farmers at Brandon. In the course of his remarks he urged the farmers to raise hogs in sufficient quantities to ship direct to the market. A voice from the audience asked him if his company would pay as much to the farmer who had only one shipment a year as they would pay a drover who was a regular shipper for the same animals. The speaker replied that they certainly would and be glad to. It wasn't long before he heard from the drovers, in fact

the very next day they denounced him for the policy he had given utterance to, claiming that a farmer shipper should not get as much as the drover. What magic has the drover by which animals passing through his hands are given a greater value than if they were shipped direct by the raiser?

Then, if none of the farmers care to take the responsibility of disposing of the shipment, there are the commission firms who will sell the shipment for \$10 per carload. (These firms do for \$10 what a drover gets nearly \$60 for doing). I am of the opinion that the system of having a commission man handle the stock is the best. If one of the farmers accompanies the stock to take care of them, so much the better, but let the commission man do the selling. He has a superior knowledge of market conditions and his charge is most reasonable.

Commission Dealers.

He has to play fair with the farmers. His reputation for squareness and his ability to sell stock at high prices are his stock in trade. They must do good business to get business to do. Every time they top the market it is an advertisement of the best kind for them. They work hard to get high prices and are justly proud of it when they reach the coveted "top." For example, in the country letter of a Winnipeg commission firm, last week, this statement was given great prominence. "The top of yesterday's market was \$6.40, this price being paid for three loads of Alberta cattle, which we sold after being fed and watered." Another advantage of having a commission man do the trading is that it relieves the farmer, who accompanies the stock, of a whole lot of responsibility. Should it happen that the farmer sold the shipment himself and his stock brought more per hundred pounds than the other fellow's it is probable that they would never be friends again.

There is no originality in the suggestions contained in this article. These things have been worked out long ago in Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas and other live stock producing States, and in these the drover is away in the minority. The farmer takes his stock to market and has found out that the commission man can do better for him than he can do for himself. Witness the success of the commission firms at Chicago, Omaha, Sioux City, Kansas City and other centres, who have shown the farmers that they could get the right prices for stock. Every day their offices are full of farmers who have brought in their stock but make no attempt to dispose of them personally. They have found that the commission men could get more for them. The live stock commission man can in no sense of the word be called a middleman. He simply receives a reasonable recompense for services performed.

It is not anticipated that these changes can be brought about in a short period

of time. But as the country becomes more and more settled, and the number of live stock raised becomes greater and greater, the farmer will come to realize that the present system is wrong and the drover will have had his day.

The White Stag

Continued from page 10

Tomah and Baptiste left them howling about the body of the stag and stole away to their camp. In the morning they found him just as he had fallen; not a wolf had touched the flesh. No mysterious chase ever again disturbed them, but they hunted and trapped and poisoned the wolves till a howl seldom echoed about the lake.

Noel finished his story, and only the roar of the storm and the singing of the birch logs on the fire broke the silence for several minutes. Then I said:

"Noel, you think old Indian's spirit in that white stag?"

"Sartin," said Noel.

"Suppose Tomah and Baptiste don't find old Indian and bury him, how long his spirit stay in stag and fight wolves?"

But Noel just believes things and interprets only what he sees. He leaves speculation to the white man, and so he never answers such questions.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION CALGARY

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Summary of The Week's News of The World

Manitoba Elevator Commission

The past week has been a busy one for the Manitoba Elevator Commission and their work is beginning to show up in rather large figures. They have been in active existence but a little over two weeks, and yet over one-third of the shipping points of Manitoba have made application for petition forms. Applications have been received from over a hundred districts, and it is practically certain that every petition will be returned with signatures of the required sixty per cent.

During the week the commission moved into their quarters in the Henderson block, installed an office force and are now at business in earnest. The new offices have been fitted especially for the needs of the commission, are well lighted and ample in size.

Necessarily some time elapses between the time that petitions are sent out and their return with the signatures, but in the short time that they have been in the country a satisfactory number have been returned. The tone of the letters in every case is very enthusiastic over the prospect of a system of public owned elevators. While the requests are coming in with remarkable dispatch the members of the commission are not yet satisfied but want to have petitions in circulation in at least two-thirds of the districts within a week of this writing. Manitoba farmers certainly want public elevators, and it is up to them to get busy with the petitions as an expression of their desire.

Some districts have been held back by an incomplete understanding of the guarantee clause. The following question was received by THE GUIDE during the week:

"When a man signs a petition asking the Government to build or buy an elevator, he also signs a pledge to support that elevator so long as sufficient accommodation is provided by this government grain elevator, maintained and operated there; now in signing this petition does he not sign away the right that is now granted him by the Manitoba Grain Act, i.e., the right of loading his grain over the platform or even selling to an independent buyer, should there be one at the place? In other words does he not deprive himself of the right that he now has of handling his grain as he pleases and at the same time obligate himself to patronize this government concern?"

The question was turned over to the commission, and the following reply has been received, that states conclusively that none of the present rights of the farmers will be taken away:

"Replying to yours of the 7th, the petition which the commissioners are asking the grain producers to sign, containing the pledge, is interpreted as follows: When the Government comes to consider the erection of an elevator, some means must be devised to ascertain the actual storage requirements at that point, and if sixty per cent, of the grain producers tributary, signify by signing a petition their intention to patronize such elevator, the commissioners would feel justified in proceeding with the erection of same. Nothing in this petition, however, prohibits a shipper from using the loading platform if he so desires but it is expected that when the government has established a thoroughly efficient elevator, with ample storage facilities, that the grain producers will co-operate, and as far as possible patronize the public elevator, giving the system a thorough trial.

"As there seems to be an impression that the inauguration of the public elevator system might tend to interfere with and regulate the disposition of grain shipments, let it be clearly understood that the Government will not engage in the business of buyers and sellers of grain, but simply as warehousemen propose to operate the elevator, or storage facilities of the province, and grain producers are absolutely free to dispose of their grain to whom they please."

MANITOBA ELEVATOR COMMISSION,
F. B. MACLENNAN,
Commissioner.

Following is a complete list to date of the districts wherein petitions are being circulated and every farmer resident in them should lend all possible aid to the circulator. It will be noticed that some points appear more than once in the list. This is because different petitions are being circulated in the various portions of the district.

Carthage, Elkhorn, Kennewick, Binscarth, Cardinal, Waskada, Waskada, Moorepark, Castleberry, Swan Lake, Somerset, Grand View, Baldur, Oakville, Valley River, Altamont, Whitewater, Silver Plains, Clearwater, Sandy Lake, Swan Lake, MacGregor, Hamiota, Solsagarth, Mowbray, Lenore, St. Jean Baptiste, Riding Mountain, Manitou, Cordova, Deepdale, Roblin, Durban, Gretna, Makinak, Margaret, Sandford, Brunkild, Neepawa, Sinclair, Holland, La Riviere, Plumas, Kenton, Beaver, Kelwood, Sandy Lake, Starbuck, Gilbert Plains, Greenway, Giroux, Rosewood, Carman, Austen, Goldenshean, Killarney, Winkler, Hargrave, Scarth, Makaroff, Roblin, Dropmore, Cranmer Siding, Jordan Siding, Binscarth, Miniot, Lyleton, Langvale, Windygates, Dominion City, Dominion City, Arnaud, Neepawa (for Howden), Neepawa, Neepawa (point between Hallor

in the morning and were placed before the platform. A few flowers from the conservatories at the Grange were sprinkled over the top of the casket.

The body of the hall was well filled when at three o'clock the Rev. R. J. Moore, vicar of St. George's church, announced the hymn "O God Our Help in Ages Past." Then followed the reading of the Anglican ritual. Newman's immortal hymn, "Lead Kindly Light," was sung, after which the Rev. W. Harris Wallace, pastor of the Beverley Street Baptist church, read a scripture lesson from I. Corinthians xv., 20.

The audience remained standing until the casket had been removed from the hall. To the left of the casket the household were seated, including Dallas Dixon, of Philadelphia, and E. H. Keating. Behind them came in a body the board of governors of Toronto University. On the right were Sir Henry M. Pellatt, representing His Excellency Earl Grey; Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, present on behalf of the Dominion government; Lieut.-Governor Gibson, Sir James Whitney and Senator J. K. Kerr. The others present were President Schurman, of Cornell University; Sir William Meredith, Sir Charles Moss, Senator Robert Jaffrey, Chancellor Burwash, Canon Cody, Provost Macklem, John Ross Robertson, Byron E. Walker and other prominent citizens.

went down. A college building at Nettleton, Ark., was completely destroyed. The wire service all over Arkansas was out of commission for several hours. In every city and town in Arkansas, west and south of Little Rock, stores and residences were flooded and the streets were running streams of water. Such a condition was never before known. Damage to crops cannot be estimated but it will be enormous.

RE TRADE TREATY.

A Washington, D. C., dispatch of June 10 said: The Canadian government has accepted the proposition of the United States government to negotiate a treaty designed to improve the trade relations between the two countries. The letter of the secretary of state to the Dominion government suggesting the early negotiations of a trade treaty, was sent May 12 last. In its reply the Canadian government expressed its earnest desire to take up formal negotiations at as early a date as possible. It is regretted, however, that as Finance Minister Fielding and his associate, Hon William Paterson, Minister of Customs, were to sail for England and will be absent for some months, it would not be possible to begin formal negotiations before the coming autumn. In the meantime Canadian experts, as well as those in charge of customs matters in the United States, will gather such data as will be of importance in the settlement of the various questions that will come before the commissioners of the two countries.

ITALIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

A formal announcement of the trade agreements which have been entered into by Canada with Belgium, Holland and Italy was made at Ottawa, Friday. The following are the principal Canadian articles which will be admitted into Italy under the conventional customs rates, which are much lower than the general tariff of that country. Timber and lumber, furniture, wood pulp, paper of various kinds, including newspaper, boots and shoes, tools and implements, iron and steel, sewing machines.

The Italian goods to be admitted to this country under the Canadian intermediate tariff are macaroni and vermicelli, canned vegetables, lime juice and other fruit syrups, wine of certain qualities, castile soap, women's and children's dress goods of various kinds, when imported in grey or unfinished state for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada, velvets and velvet-eens, plush and silk fabrics, ribbons of all kinds and fine kid gloves.

QUEBEC CROPS INJURED

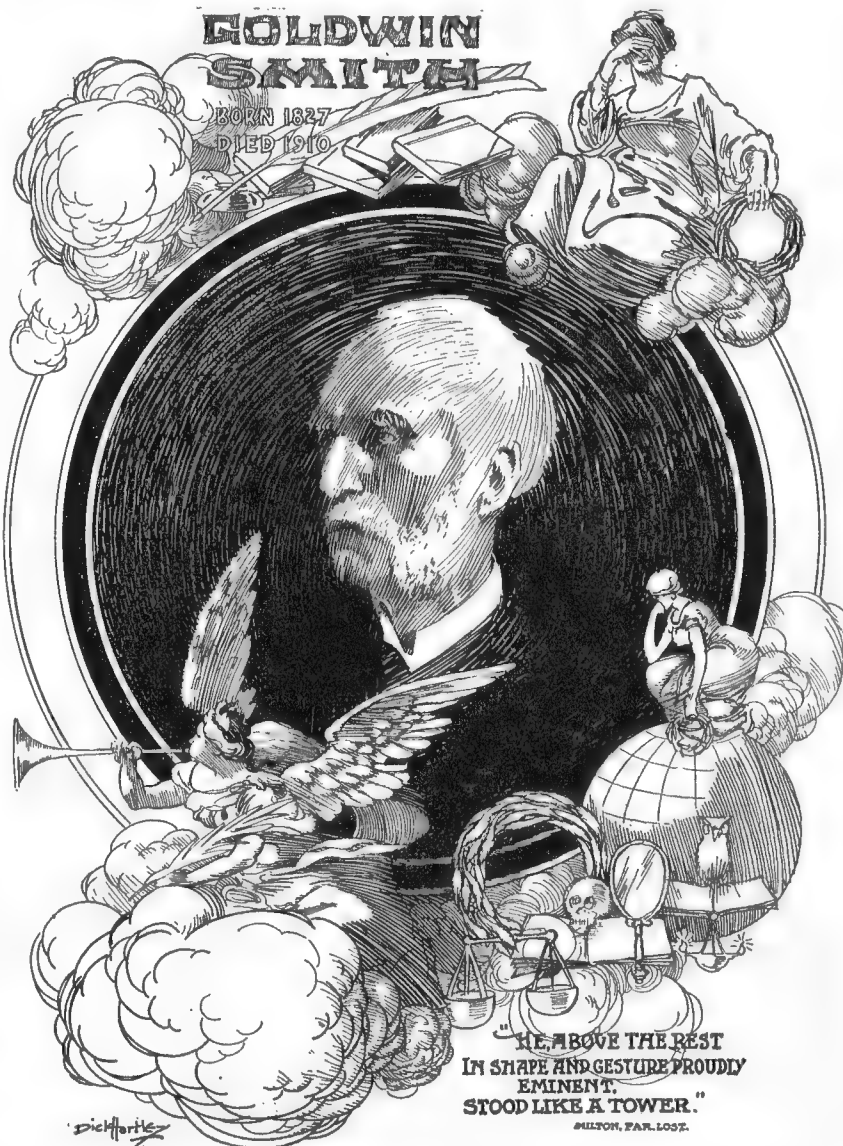
Reports at MacDonald College, St. Anne, and the large market gardens of the island of Montreal indicate that the damage done by the over abundance of rain and unseasonable cold is of a serious nature. Tomatoes, potatoes, green peas, beans and sweet corn are entirely ruined by the frost of the past few weeks and the strawberry plants are severely injured. Farmers state that the grain up is at a standstill so far as growth is concerned and are looking anxiously for belated warm weather. Unless it is soon forthcoming the crops in the province of Quebec will be far below the average.

DOUBLE TRACKING.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is preparing to continue the double tracking of its line between Portage la Prairie and Brandon. J. G. Hargrave & Co., who recently completed the sub-grade work on the section of the line from Winnipeg to Portage, have been instructed to continue west, and will proceed at once. This announcement was made Thursday by William Whyte, second vice-president. The J. G. Hargrave Co. are now moving their outfit west of Portage, and as there is a considerable amount of sub-grade work on this section, they are preparing to sub-let a considerable amount of it. for it is hoped to complete the work before freeze-up. Next spring the C.P.R. will proceed with the track-laying and it is hoped that the double track will be ready by about a year from now, or at least well before the grain movement starts.

FLOODS IN STATES.

Reports from Arkansas, Missouri and West Tennessee, indicate the worst rain, wind and hail storms throughout the early morning hours and lasted at intervals all day and until a late hour Friday. Rains of a torrential nature fell over western Arkansas and a cyclone hit the towns of Pine Bluff and Hot Springs. Only one life was lost, that of David Meadows, a farmer near Fort Smith, Ark., who was drowned while riding to his house from the field on a mule. He rode into the backwaters which had overflowed a bridge and missed it, getting out of his depth. A San Francisco train went through a bridge near the same town, the engine getting across in safety, but 14 cars of merchandise



and Rapid City), Pipestone, Carroll, Hilton, Howden, Letellier, Griswold, Ochre River, Stonewall, Killarney, Fort River. Points on C.N.R. south of Boissevain—Christies' Siding, Kennewick, Foxwarren, Beulah, Ridgeville, Grand View, Gilbert Plains, End of Virden-McAulay cut-off, Marackray Siding, Shellmouth.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S FUNERAL

In a steady downpour of rain lasting all afternoon, Dr. Goldwin Smith was buried at Toronto, Saturday afternoon, in St. James cemetery after a simple service at the Grange and University Convocation hall. The gathering was not large but distinguished. The remains were removed to the Convocation hall

REMARKS ON THE WORK OF THE SASKATCHEWAN ELEVATOR COMMISSION

The Saskatchewan elevator commission by their perambulations through the country appear to be finding out: First, that there is an almost universal dissatisfaction with the present system; second, that there is a strong sentiment in favor of having the elevators operated as a public utility; third, that there is a very widespread intention to patronize the public system if it be established; fourth, that under existing competition farmers' elevators find it difficult to secure enough grain to make them pay, hence a state aided system would in all probability also fail to pay, as being just as liable to competition, no more assured of support on account of financial interest than the present system of farmers' elevators, and possessing none of the solid advantages which a system operated by the state would enjoy over all others and which students of the question have always urged can be depended upon to offset the lure of cheap storage by private owners and attract sufficient patronage to assure a self-supporting system almost from the first. Fifth, that farmers, as a class, have evidently not been making a study of the details of the system (either as to creation or operation) as demanded by them. They have relied on their leaders and representatives for details, which is, unfortunately, just what one would expect in the present state of democracy.

Since the commissioners are aware that it is to certain features which a public system possesses and which no private or semi-public system can have, it would appear desirable that they should endeavor to find out just how attractive these features appear on the minds of the farmers. For example, the farmers might be asked: "Would the fact that you could clean grain before shipment and retain the screenings at home influence you in patronizing the public system? or the guarantees of full weight and proper dockage? or the ability to get weight and grade and borrow money before either sale or shipment? or the privilege of selling on sample? or securing carlot prices for small lots? or making sure that the grain could not be used by dealers or millers before it was sold? or a government loan at a low rate of interest where grain was stored in the public system?"

It might also be well for the commissioners to estimate how much value a campaign of education would have in convincing the farmers generally of the advantages immediate and more remote, which would flow from a patronage of public elevators. Also how far advice and encouragement to farmers to refuse to sell locally but to force the domestic millers who have elevators at country points to bid against the outside buyers in the sample market, ensuring in the end even bigger premiums for the kind of wheat they prefer than they are now paying, would have the effect of inducing such millers to sell out their elevators. Leaving out all chance of undue advantage at country points, it would surely pay to get storage at cost in a public system and keep one good sample buyer at the central market rather than a hundred second rate ones at country points.

The experience of the commissioners in the country will no doubt clarify their views on many points.

The next step will in all probability be an examination of the memorandum the Directors of the Central Grain Growers' Association will lay before them, after which a conference with the executive of that body will be in order and likely to result in a practical scheme for a state system operated as a public utility expected ultimately to include all storage. E. A. P.

G. G. G. COMPANY ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, will be held in Winnipeg on Thursday, July 14th, at ten a. m., in the Trades Hall, corner of James and Louise Streets, when reports of the year's business will be presented and directors elected for the ensuing year.

FRENCH AIRSHIP FLEET

In a few months' time the French army will be in possession of a powerful fleet of airships which will stand even before that of Germany. The sums voted by parliament, together with that produced by public subscription, will enable the Republic to possess fourteen airships and thirty aeroplanes, which have been ordered from various manufacturers as the result of competitions.

Amongst the dirigibles, which are being supplied, is one of a new type invented by the engineer Labro, which has been selected by the committee appointed by the ministry of war.

The new dirigible will take part in the army manoeuvres in September and is considered to be superior in several respects to all the existing aerial cruisers. It is of the semi-rigid type. Its shape is like a cigar, and is seventy-six metre long and eight metres broad. The balloon, which has a capacity of 5,000 cubic metres, has inside seven air-tight compartments each of which contains a separate balloon. The dirigible will have two cars, one at each end.

These are joined together by a rigid bar made of metal consisting of aluminum and metallic salts, which gives it great resisting power combined with lightness. It is principally in the metal employed that the novelty of the invention consists, the weight of the rigid parts being only 800 kilos, or 300 less than that of

This is a transverse rigid bar supporting its propellers, and three motors of 80 horse power each are carried

Warman, Melfort, Stoughton, North Battleford, Lloydminster, Vermillion, Vegreville, Fort Saskatchewan, Strathcona, Wetaskiwin, Banff, Golden, Revelstoke, Arrow Head, West Robson, Kootenay Landing.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY

An earthquake of unusual intensity occurred throughout southern Italy, including the island of Sicily, at 3.07 o'clock Tuesday morning, June 7. The full extent of the damage wrought had not been determined Tuesday afternoon, but it is believed that 50 persons were killed, several hundred injured, and that property losses in certain districts will be heavy. The disturbance disrupted telegraph communication generally in the provinces most effected and further details are awaited with apprehension. The inhabitants of the various towns which felt the quake were thrown into panic and the authorities had much difficulty in restoring order. One report told of five deaths in San Sole, a village of Potenza, in the department of Basilicata.

The king thought that it was not necessary for the queen to go, as the situation in Avellino was not to be compared with that in Massina, where their majesties spent several days in alleviating the distress of the people. In reply to the king's protests, Queen Helena retorted: "As my presence at all festivities is necessary, it must not lack where the people die and weep. In the south Italians suffer; therefore a

CATTLE EMBARGO

In the House of Commons, Wednesday, Sir E. Strachey said that the removal of the Argentine cattle embargo was out of the question in view of the outbreak of disease amongst cattle in that country.

BIG ELEVATOR BURNED

The McConnell Co's elevator at Decker's Siding on the C. N. R., ten miles north of Hamiota, was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday evening, with all contents. The elevator was of 45,000 bushel capacity, and at the time of the fire was nearly filled with grain. The fire was first noticed at 9.45, but was then past all control. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is thought it might have been started by sparks from a C. N. R. train, which passed the siding at 9 o'clock.

AIR WAR TEST

Two French army officers Thursday flew in an aeroplane from Chalons, France, to Vincennes, a distance of ninety miles, in four hours. The flight was especially interesting as they made the trip with the chief purpose of investigating military capabilities of the aeroplane.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

Dr. William Saunders, the director of the experimental farms of the Dominion, returned to Winnipeg Thursday night from an extended tour of the whole of the wheat country between this city and the Rockies. The present indications are, said he, that the crop will be a good one. There has been some damage in certain districts, but nothing very serious, and there is an immense increase in the acreage under grain.

Dr. Saunders had not the figures for Saskatchewan and Manitoba, but Alberta shows an increase of twenty-six per cent. and from what he had seen, Dr. Saunders estimated that the amount of new ground brought under tillage was proportionately large. He thought that the barley and oats had suffered more than the wheat. In Northern Saskatchewan the plants of these grains have been discolored and withered, but he thought they could recover with favorable conditions. In Southern Alberta the winter wheat has been damaged by frost and the dry winds which have blown the sands with cutting force among the young plants.

REWARD EMPLOYEES

A Minneapolis wire of June 8 says: "Employees of the Soo Line will have before them the assurance of a reward for faithful service in the form of a fund that will provide an income if the pension plan that was put before the board of directors late today meets with the approval of that body. The idea of making such payments in a manner that will carry money to those who may need it most by reason of the comparative lack of opportunity to earn large incomes during active employment as well as to those of long years of service has been embodied in a schedule by President Edmund Pennington, and the scale is so arranged that the section man, whose earning power is smaller, gets relatively a better chance than the man who had greater opportunity to save out of what he earned, thus it is believed, making the Soo Line plan the most equitable ever evolved by a great corporation."

Don't forget the Grain Growers' Picnic to be held at Shoal Lake on July 7. Very generous sums are being offered for competition in the different sports, and notwithstanding the fact that the two licensed hotels are closed, ample accommodation is promised by the citizens of Shoal Lake to all visitors, and their comforts will be well looked after.

Shoal Lake is becoming exceedingly popular as a picnicking resort, and as its surroundings offer exceptional advantages for an enjoyable outing, it is expected that this annual affair will be more largely attended than ever.

Considering the large program of sports, the popular prices of admission, 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children, are exceedingly reasonable.

All farmers should endeavor to attend this annual event and hear subjects of interest to them discussed in the new Agricultural Hall by prominent Grain Growers.

Let us all make a note of the date and take in this picnic.—[Advt.]

VIEWS OF WESTERN MEMBERS

In view of the visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Western Canada during July and August, and as the organized farmers will present to him their views upon the tariff, the terminal elevators, Hudson Bay Railway and chilled meat industry THE GUIDE has asked each of the members of the House of Commons in the three Prairie Provinces to give their views upon these subjects. The replies of the members will all be published in THE GUIDE before Sir Wilfrid arrives in order that the readers of THE GUIDE may know the feeling of their members. Up to the present time replies have been received from the following:

Dr. W. J. Roche, M.P. for Marquette, Man.
Dr. F. L. Schaffner, M.P. for Souris, Man.
Arthur Meighen, M.P. for Portage la Prairie, Man.
Thomas McNutt, M.P. for Saltcoats, Sask.
A. Champagne, M.P. for Battleford, Sask.
R. S. Lake, M.P. for Qu'Appelle, Sask.
Hon. Clifford Sifton, M.P. for Brandon, Man.
D. B. Neely, M.P. for Humboldt, Sask.
M. Clark, M.P. for Red Deer, Alta.
M. S. McCarthy, M.P. for Calgary, Alta.
W. W. Rutan, M.P. for Prince Albert, Sask.
John Herron, M.P. for MacLeod, Alta.
Hon. Frank Oliver, M.P. for Edmonton, Alta.

in one of the cars. It will carry eight passengers, and is capable of an eleven-hour run at the rate of fifty miles an hour, which is almost double that of any existing dirigible. The new airship will cost about \$50,000.

SIR WILFRID'S TOUR

The dates for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's principal meetings in the west, during his forthcoming tour, will be as follows:

Port Arthur	July 9
Winnipeg	July 11
St. Anne	July 13
Morden	July 15
Somerset	July 16
Brandon	July 18
Yorkton	July 20
Melville	July 22
Humboldt	July 25
Prince Albert	July 27
Saskatoon	July 29
Regina	August 1
Weyburn	August 3
Moose Jaw	August 5
Edmonton	August 9
Red Deer	August 11
Calgary	August 13
Vancouver	August 16
Victoria	August 18
Kamloops	August 26
Nelson	August 29
Lethbridge	August 31
Medicine Hat	Sept. 2

Sir Wilfrid will leave Victoria on August 18 for Prince Rupert, returning to Vancouver about August 25. The return trip from Medicine Hat to Winnipeg will be made via Calgary and Edmonton, the party reaching Winnipeg on Sept. 5 or 6. It is expected that Sir Wilfrid will also pay short visits to the following points while en tour: Chater, Rapid City, Minnedosa, Lanigan,

must go." In Calatri, twenty persons are reported dead. Calatri is a town of about 8,000 inhabitants, situated on the Ofanto river, seven miles northeast of Cozenza. Every house in the village of San Sole was damaged. Slight shocks continued in that district and in Valata that afternoon, and is it feared that more fatalities will be reported from other villages which, for a time, are cut off from communication with the city.

Many houses in Calatri tumbled, burying the occupants in the rooms. Those who escaped death or serious injury fled terror stricken from their homes and into the country. Few waited to put on street clothes and as a result many subsequently suffered from exposure. The shocks were widely felt, but no damage was done in this immediate vicinity. News from Salerno, at the head of the Gulf of Salerno, 30 miles southeast of Naples is to the effect that the shock was distinct there and caused much damage. Details are lacking. The shock was felt for ten seconds in the province of Avellino. It was also felt strongly, but for a shorter period, at Cozenza, Paola, Catanzaro, Reggio, Botenza, Benevento, Capua and Melfi.

There was a panic in Torre Annunziata and Torre Del Greco, where the inhabitants live in constant fear of an eruption from Mount Vesuvius. Reports from Basilicata say that the shock was felt severely in Potenza. Similar reports come from Paola and Catanzaro, in the department of Calabria and from Palermo, on the northern coast of Sicily. American missionaries visiting Calatri, considered by some superstitious fanatics to be responsible for the disaster, were attacked by villagers and rescued by soldiers. The population is living in the open air.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Winnipeg Market Letter

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, JUNE 13, 1910.

Wheat.—There has been very little change or fluctuation in the market during the past week. The demand for cash grain has been good from exporters who have engaged space and have had to buy grain to fill same; while the demand from importing countries has been almost nothing, if any at all. Prices have steadied and are almost the same to-day as they were a week ago. Crop prospects have continued to be normal with some reports of dry weather from certain sections of the country but we think, taking them on a whole, they are about normal for this time of year. Of course growth seems to have been retarded by the cold weather during May, and it will take exceedingly good conditions from now on to mature the crop in good time and condition. Importing countries seem to be getting all the wheat they require from other sources, and in consequence are backing away from our offers continually. The American markets are very much higher than ours, and if it should come about (as it seems probable) that they have to get down to a level where they can export their grain, then it seems likely that our prices might decline some. On the other hand, the crop in this country and the United States is far from being made, and should it not turn out up to expectations, then prices might advance. At the present time the market seems to be a stand off from whatever side you look at it.

Oats have maintained their price, and are in good demand at present. Some oats are being worked almost daily for export.

Barley has been slow sale and poor demand.

Flax has declined some with farmers inclined to sell at these very attractive looking prices, but as stated before we would advise caution in selling flax.

Liverpool Letter

By B. PROCTER & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL, MAY 31.

Since we wrote you a week ago, our market has shown another heavy decline, July and October wheat having come down about 2/3 per quarter. The markets have been quite demoralized, and it has needed no pressure from exporting countries to produce this; it has been brought about almost entirely by pressure of resellers. With markets declining daily in the way they have, millers and merchants both refuse to make purchases which within a few hours invariably show a loss, and until something occurs to re-establish confidence, such as damage to European crops, it is quite likely our market will continue to decline. The decline, however has been tremendous, and almost unprecedentedly fast, and whenever confidence is restored there must be a vast buying power awaiting. We may add that we believe any stimulus to the market must come from Europe. We do not think any advance from the United States will be likely to have any permanent effect upon prices here, as whatever the distant future may reveal, at present operators do not calculate upon the necessity of imports from the U. S. A. during the coming season. Russia.—Crop prospects very good but rain is needed in some sections. Should rain come within a week or ten days, the prospects are for a crop considerably in excess of anything yet harvested. Roumania.—Crop prospects favorable but rain wanted. Australia.—Shipments from this country are now comparatively light, and wheat for shipment is not offered at anything like the price of resale cargoes. India.—The market is quite steady, and natives will not sell at present at European parity. Argentina.—Our advices are that there is more wheat away back in the country than there was at this time last year, and holders are anxious to sell, but there is absolutely no demand.

Liverpool General Market Report

CORN TRADE NEWS, MAY 31.

Wheat Cargoes are about 3d to 6d lower with a small inquiry.

Off Coast Cargoes.—30/9 (approx. 92½) asked for "Viva," 31/- (approx. 93) wanted for Bertha.

Australian Wheat Cargoes. 31/3 (approx. 93½c.) asked for sailers of South Aust. and Victorian, Jan-Feb. 31/6 (approx. 94½c.) probably buys 12,500 qrs. Victorian March. 31/- (approx. 93c.) probably buys a steamer of 32,000 qrs. at Tenerife. Parcels of Australian to Liverpool afloat or May-June offer at 30/- (approx. 90c.)

Russian Wheat Cargoes are dull and 3d. to 6d. lower. Azoff-Black Sea May-June O/S offers at 30/9 (approx. 92½c. to 33/- (approx. 99c.)

River Plate Wheat Cargoes. Parcels of Barusso, afloat to London offer at 29/- (approx. 87c.)

Canadian and U.S.A. Wheat. Parcels to Liverpool are weak at 9d. decline with little or no demand. Parcels to London are easy for Canadian.

No. 1 Nor. Man. .. (Pcl. L'p'l) .. May-June	31/6	approx.	\$.94½
No. 2 Nor. Man. .. " .. May-June	30/9	"	.92½
No. 3 Nor. Man. .. " .. Afloat	29/-	"	.87
No. 1 Nor. Man. .. (Pcl. Ldn.) .. June-July	32/3	"	.96½
No. 2 Nor. Man. .. " .. June-July	31/6	"	.94½
No. 3 Nor. Man. .. " .. May-June	31/3	"	.93½

Indian Wheat. Parcels to Liverpool are depressed, with no demand and values are ½d. lower.

Choice White Kurrachee (new) .Afloat

6/5½	approx.	\$.86 2-5
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Indian parcels to London are steady for near positions.

Choice White Kurrachee

May-June	31/3	approx.	\$.93½
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No. 2 Club Calcutta

Afloat	33/6	"	.99½
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SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

THURSDAY, MAY 26.			
30,000 qrs. West Aust.	B-L 10/4	32/3	approx. \$.96½
SATURDAY, MAY 28.			
13,700 qrs. Victorian, Melbourne	B-L 14/2	32/-	approx. \$.96

SALES OF PARCELS

(LIVERPOOL)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.			
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	32/3	approx. \$.96½
THURSDAY, MAY 26.			
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	32/6	approx. \$.97½
FRIDAY, MAY 27.			
2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	June-July	32/6	approx. \$.96½
SATURDAY, MAY 28.			
2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	June-July	32/7½	approx. \$.97½

(LONDON)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.			
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Arrived	33/-	approx. \$.99
THURSDAY, MAY 26.			
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	May	34/-	approx. \$1.02
FRIDAY, MAY 27.			
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	June-July	32/6	approx. \$.97½
MONDAY, MAY 20.			
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	32/6	approx. \$.97½
TUESDAY, MAY 31.			
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	June	32/-	approx. \$.96
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	June	31/6	" \$.94½

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax sold for June, July and Oct. delivery.

DATE	DELIVERY	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
June 8	June	90	30½	157
"	July	90½	31½	155
"	Oct.	86½	32½	153
June 9	June	91½	31½	156
"	July	91½	31½	155
"	Oct.	87½	32½	153
June 10	June	90	31½	156
"	July	90½	31½	154
"	Oct.	85½	32½	152
June 11	June	89½	31½	154
"	July	90	31½	153
"	Oct.	85½	32½	150½
June 13	June	89½	31½	160
"	July	89½	31½	154
"	Oct.	85½	32½	151
June 14	June	90½	31½	160
"	July	90½	31½	158
"	Oct.	86	32	156

Liverpool Spot Cash

Australian	6/10	approx.	\$.98 2-5
Red Walla	6/9	"	.97 1-5
1 Nor. Man.	6/11	"	.99 3-5
2 Nor. Man.	6/8½	"	.96 1-5
3 Nor. Man.	6/4½	"	.91 2-5
2 Hard Winter	7/2	"	1.03 1-5
Ch. White Chilian	6/10	"	.98 2-5
1 Chilian	6/8	"	.96
Ch. Wh. Karachi			
(cleaned terms) 6/5	"		.92 2-5
Soft Red Karachi			
1 White Bombay	6/7½	"	.95½
Rosafe	6/3	"	.90
Barusso	6/3	"	.90
B. Ayres North	6/1½	"	.88 1-5
Russian	6/11	"	.99 3-5
Russian	6/11	"	.99 3-5

Oats—

No. 1	142
No. 2	21
No. 3	9
Rejected	18
Extra No. 1 Feed	14
No. 1 Feed	2
No. 2 Feed	2

Total

209

Barley—

No. 3	31
No. 4	6
Rejected	3
Total	40

Flax—

No. 1 N.W. Man.	5
No. 1 Man.	3
Rejected	2

Total

10

Grand total

1021

340

The Weeks Grain Inspection

WEEK ENDING JUNE 7.

Note.—The weekly inspection report is issued on the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th of each month.

	1910	1909
Wheat—		
No. 1 Hard White Fife	1	1
No. 1 Nor.	287	30
No. 2 Nor.	272	55
No. 3 Nor.	104	90
No. 4	14	18
Rejected 1	24	9
No grade	6	6
Rejected	20	5
Condemned	3	1
No. 5	6	8
No. 6	2	1
No established grade	1	1
Total	761	238
Winter Wheat—		
No. 3 Alberta Red	1	1
Total	1	5

Stocks in Terminals

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on June 10 was 3,572,919 as against 3,994,741 last week, and 1,897,069 last year. Total shipments for the week were 976,936, last year 512,180. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	32,312	6,511
No. 1 Nor.	1,053,318	705,028
No. 2 Nor.	959,492	150,721
No. 3 Nor.	490,161	293,910
No. 4	250,050	199,398
No. 5	63,866	128,253
Other grades	723,717	413,245

Stocks of Oats—

Total 3,136,271 1,495,948

Stocks of Barley—

Total 474,196 52,914

Stocks of Flax—

Total 159,184 704,259

Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

JUNE 10, 1910.

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	5,207,287	5,746,798	809,852
Last week ..	5,961,322	5,846,919	936,253
Last year ..	3,937,322	2,401,296	353,357
Ft. William	1,888,929	1,488,684	201,643
Pt. Arthur	1,481,760	1,474,536	233,477
Dep. Harbor		62,243	
Meadford	37,736	6,802	
Mid. Tiffin	530,948	658,521	9,605
Collingwood	8,114	1,529	50,293
Owen Sd.	142,188	518,924	21,793
Goderich	120,402	256,195	63,782
Sarnia, Pt.			
Edward	87,891	66,680	
Pt. Colborne	19,281	33,037	14,118
Kingston	146,588	174,403	105,492
Montreal	741,750	963,239	108,849
Quebec	1,700	44,000	800

World's Shipments

	Last Week	Week Ago	Year Ago
America..	1,487,000	2,568,000	1,664,000
Russia ..	3,792,000	3,512,000	4,608,000
Danube ..	416,000	456,000	168,000
India ...	1,104,000	1,072,000	2,334,000
Argentina	554,000	560,000	2,270,000
Australia	328,000	952,000	152,000
Chili, N.A.	224,000	64,000	48,000
Corn	2,581,000	2,454,000	4,794,000
	8,320,000	9,184,000	12,064,000

Comparative Visible

	Last Week	Week ago	Year ago
Wheat.	16,886,000	18,647,000	15,444,000
Corn ..	6,084,000	5,470,000	2,892,000
Oats ...	5,949,000	6,726,000	6,930,000

Chicago Live Stock

JUNE 13

Live stock receipts were heavy. Hogs opened 15 to 20c. lower with Armour on the fence, announcing that he was not prepared to pay more than \$9.25. Speculators put on an unnecessary \$9.50 top and business was on a \$9.30 to \$9.40 basis. Quality was good. Cattle supply was heavy at all western markets. The local supply included 1,500 Texans.

Hogs—Receipts, 42,000. Choice heavy \$9.35 to \$9.40; butchers \$9.35 to \$9.40; light mixed \$9.30 to \$9.35; choice light \$9.40 to \$9.50; heavy packing \$9.30 to \$9.40; good to choice pigs \$9.25 to \$9.40. Cattle—Receipts 25,000. Prime steers \$8.20 to \$8.65; prime beef cows \$5.25 to \$6.50; prime heifers \$6.00 to \$7.25; good to choice calves \$8.40 to \$9.00; selected feeders \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Sheep—Receipts 18,000. Good to choice light lambs \$8.40 to \$8.85; good to choice yearlings \$6.50 to \$7.50; good to choice wethers \$5.90 to \$6.15; spring lambs \$8.75 to \$9.75.

Toronto Live Stock

JUNE 13

Union Stock Yards—Prices were again on the top grade at this market today, export cattle being fully 25c. higher than a week ago today. There were several loads of extra choice quality export cattle on the market and prices for these ran up to \$7.85, while there were quite a few sales of average good leads of export at \$7.40 and \$7.50. Medium and light export cattle were very firm at \$7 to \$7.25 and the actual demand for exporters gave strong tone to butchers market, though the offerings in this class included some that were anything but choice quality. Everything however appeared to be in demand and prices are getting almost to be no longer a consideration. Choice butcher cattle sold firm at \$6.50 to \$7.10, and medium class at \$5.75 to \$6.25. Butcher cows firm at \$5.00 to \$6.00, bulls at \$5.50 to \$5.75, calves steady to firm at \$3.00 to \$6.50 each. Sheep and lambs steady and unchanged, heavy ewes \$4.00 to \$4.50, light \$5.00 and \$5.50 per cwt., spring lambs steady at \$3.00 to \$6.50 each. Hog market steady to firm at last week's quotations, \$9.00 f.o.b., and \$9.35 to \$9.40 fed and watered at Toronto.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

WEEK ENDING JUNE 11.

	CATTLE	HOGS	SHEEP
C. P. R.	1065	1941	288
C. N. R.	265	627	31
Total	1330	2568	319

Disposition

Exporters east from last week	18
Exporters east this week	258
Butchers east this week	115
Feeders east	137
Stockers west	125
Butchers held over	17
Consumed locally	678

The run of all kinds of stock during the past week was heavier than for some time. Demand was good for everything but the veriest scrubs, but even these were sold and practically nothing remained in the pens at the close of each day's market. Wednesday's run was the heaviest of the week when 471 cattle and 1009 hogs arrived. However the large run did not have any effect on prices and the whole lot were cleaned up in short order at high prices.

Cattle

Receipts of cattle at the Winnipeg stock yards were 206 head greater than the previous week, the figures being 1330 against 1124. Some very good stock arrived while some was of very poor quality. The latter were mostly poorly finished grassers and well bore out the statements made last week that it is entirely too early to think of shipping stuff off the grass. While the grass is in good shape now and was in the early spring the untoward weather of the intervening months kept it back so that it was of little use for putting weight on the cattle. Cattle off the range should come in good quality by the first of next month but it is hardly probable that they can be well finished at an earlier date.

There was a good steady active market on all classes of good killing stock during the week as evidenced by the fact that as high as \$6.50 per cwt. was paid for several bunches of good butcher stock. The class shown by butchers was a pleasant surprise to dealers as they were of the opinion that most of the good stuff in the country had been previously shipped and that no more would be coming until the good grassers arrived.

There were a few fairly decent grassers among Wednesday's run but they were among the minority and sold quite a bit below the fed stuff. However, the demand for everything was good and all receipts were cleaned up.

More cattle of export quality than have been seen in some weeks were received and 258 head were sent forward, the demand being good and excellent prices ruling. Dealers look upon this as the last heavy run of exporters until the grassers are in first rate shape. One hundred and fifteen head of first class butchers went east during the week.

Eastern traders succeeded in buying more feeders than they have in most previous weeks. Demand is strong for this class of stock and all that arrive are quickly taken at prices up to \$4.75 per cwt. The run has at all times been smaller than during previous springs. Calves are coming more freely and the best sell up to \$6.00 per cwt.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Choice export steers (point of shipment)	\$5.75 to \$6.25
Good export steers (point of shipment)	5.25 " 5.75
Choice export heifers (point of shipment)	5.25 " 5.75
Choice butcher steers and heifers	5.75 " 6.75

Fair to good steers and heifers	5.00 " 5.50
Common steers and heifers	3.00 " 4.50
Best fat cows	4.00 " 5.00
Fair to good cows	3.50 " 4.00
Common cows	2.50 " 3.50
Best bulls	4.50 " 5.00
Common bulls	3.50 " 4.50
Best stockers and feeders, 800 to 1000 lbs. weight	4.00 " 4.50
Fair to good stockers and feeders	3.00 " 4.00
Choice calves	5.00 " 5.75
Medium and heavy weight calves	4.00 " 5.00

Hogs

Hog receipts showed an increase of 777 head, the total for the week being 2,568, against 1,791 the previous week. In spite of the heavy run prices were as strong as ever and the bulk sold for \$10.75 to \$10.85. Buyers are showing more inclination to grade the shipments and it takes good animals to catch the latter figure. However, most that approach bacon quality sell at the former figure and above. There is a marked decrease in the receipts of light pigs and brood sows. This is as it should be. Not a single unfinished pig or a good sow should be sent to market as the light ones can hardly bring above \$10.50 and the sows sell as low as \$9.00. Besides losing money on the sows the farmer loses a part of his principal that he will find it hard to make up.

Hog prices quoted are:	
Choice hogs	\$10.75 to \$10.85
Heavy sows (over 300 lbs)	9.00 " 9.75
Stags	7.25 " 8.25

Sheep and Lambs

There are hardly enough sheep and lambs arriving to make a market. Spring lambs are quoted from \$7.00 to \$9.00 and sheep from \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Country Produce

Butter

Dairy butter is now coming freely and there has been a drop of two cents per pound in the price paid f.o.b. Winnipeg, seventeen to eighteen cents being allowed for No. 1 product. The quality of a good lot of the butter shows a great improvement over last year or any other year, but there is still a lot of poor stock coming. In a great many cases the butter is all right on the start but is not properly packed. In no case should butter be shipped in bricks during the warm weather as in such form it is impossible to bring it to market in anything near decent shape.

Tubs should be used and shippers should exercise great care that the tubs are absolutely clean. It is best to use none but new receptacles.

The grass is now in better shape than ever and there is little excuse for a low grade butter, but still a lot is coming that will in no wise compare with the Ontario product. There is as yet no great export demand, the largest shipment from Winnipeg having been the two cars mentioned last week. The local trade is good. Most of the stuff is taken by wholesalers who are accumulating stocks to care for the fall and winter trade. They will store only the best of the make, so it is probable that the spread between No. 1 and No. 2 will become larger than it is. Retailers were taking quite a bunch from their regular shippers in the country, but have now advised their shippers to discontinue until at least the first part of September.

Some of the receipts show that the cream has not been given proper care and many shipments have a cellar flavor. Absolute cleanliness should be observed in the handling of the milk and cream. Pails and separators should be kept clean, and always thoroughly washed before use. It is the little things that count in making butter, and failure to

observe any one of the small details may result in a loss of a couple cents per pound. Prices quoted are:

No. 1 Dairy	17c. to 18c.
No. 2 Dairy	14c. to 16c.

Cheese

As usual there is little demand for the early June makes of Manitoba cheese, and prices have taken a slump. Dealers are now quoting 9 to 10 cents per pound. At this season of the year the best trade demands Ontario cheese and there is but little demand either locally or in the West for the Manitoba product. Quality is commencing to show an improvement.

Eggs

Receipts of eggs are growing larger, but a great deal of the stock is not of a very high quality. A large number of the shipments show high shrinkage, chiefly due to the fact that they are held too long at country points. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that eggs should be shipped as soon after gathering as possible. Where it is practicable they should be sent in twice a week, and in no case should they be held over a week. Another thing that is knocking a cent a dozen and more off some shipments is the lack of care in packing. Cases are not clean and many times the fillers are damp. Cases and fillers must be dry and free from smell or the eggs will go on the market in poor condition. Strong smelling cases cannot be put up to the best trade and so are discounted in purchasing. Dealers are quoting 17½ to 18½ cents per dozen, f.o.b. Winnipeg, subject to candling. Eggs must show practically no shrinkage to catch the highest price.

Vegetables

There is no change in the vegetable market. There is no demand for any but the very best kept potatoes. There is a fair demand for well kept carrots and turnips.

Hides, Tallow and Wool

By McMILLAN FUR AND WOOL CO.
Green salted hides, unbranded...9c. to 8c.
Green salted hides, branded...7½c. fl.
Green salted hides, bulls and oxen...7c. flat
Green salted veal calf, 8-15 lbs....1½c.
Green salted kip, 15-25 lbs....9 to 8c.
Green salted deacons65c.
Green salted slunks25c.
Dry flint butcher hides.....16c. flat
Dry rough and fallen hides.....11c. flat
Tallow5c. to 4c.
Seneca root30c. to 32c
Wool8c. to 9½c.

These prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Montreal Live Stock

JUNE 13

About 750 head of butcher's cattle, 300 calves, 75 sheep and lambs, and 928 hogs were offered at the Montreal stockyards today. Offerings of live stock during the week consisted of 3,140 cattle, 1,600 calves, 275 sheep and lambs, and 1,675 hogs. Prime cattle were scarce and brought firm sales, but the milkmen's strippers and leanish grassers are still declining. Prime beefs sold at 7c. to 7½c. per pound; pretty good animals, 5½c. to 6½c.; common stock, 3½c. to 5½c. per pound; milkmen's strippers, 4½c. to 5½c. per pound. A few large bulls brought 5½c. to 6½c. per pound; sheep about 5c. per pound; lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.50 each; good lots of hogs 10½c. to 10½c. per pound.

Liverpool Live Stock

JUNE 13

John Rogers & Co. cable that trade at Birkenhead today was slow, but prices are well maintained on the short supply and there is no reduction on Saturday's quotations, viz., Canadians, 15½c. to 15½c. and fed ranchers 14 to 14½ cents.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM JUNE 8 to 14, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Feed	Rej. 1	Rej. 1 1/2	Rej. 2 1/2	Rej. 2 1/2	Rej. 2 1/2	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW 1 Man.	Rej.
JUNE 8	89½	87½	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30½	...	40	...	...	...	...
9	91½	89	86½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31½	...	40	...	...	...	...
10	90½	87½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31½	...	40	...	...	...	...
11	89½	87½	84½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31½	...	40	...	...	...	...
12	89½	87½	84½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31½	...	40	...	...	...	...
14	90½	88½	85½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31½	...	40	...	...	...	...



Grain Growers!

Have you Shipped your Grain yet?

THEN WHY NOT SHIP TO YOUR OWN COMPANY?

Take No Chances

Your grain is practically the only asset you have from your year's labor. You can't afford to take any chances with it. Stay with the crowd and don't try experiments. Over TEN THOUSAND FARMERS have consigned their grain to us this season and all are SATISFIED. The confidence the farmers are placing in THEIR OWN COMPANY is shown by the fact that we have handled so far this season about SIXTEEN MILLION BUSHELS; one million bushels more than double what we handled all last year.

The Highest Prices and Your Interests Protected

Your Company is to-day the largest Company of its kind in Canada. The volume of trade we are handling enables us to sell in large lots, and thus to secure the highest possible prices; prices often considerably above the market quotations of the day. We have our CLAIMS DEPARTMENT to look after all trouble connected with the shipment of your grain, which you may have with the Railway Company or other Concerns in question. We have our own DUPLICATE SAMPLING AND GRADING DEPARTMENT to check the Government's grading of your car, and thus insure that you get every cent that is yours on the grade. Besides, when you ship to YOUR OWN COMPANY, you take no risk. We are all Grain Growers and our interests are your interests. We all have grain to sell and we want it marketed so we can get our own out of it. That is just what you want, so come in and share the safeguards that have been provided to protect your interests.

Don't Forget The Future

Don't be contented with the present. Think of the future. You know the farmer has got from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a car more for every car of grain shipped this year, than he could have got four or five years ago before this Company started. This is what has been done, but it is only a promise of what can be done if all the farmers will support their own Company in shipping their grain and taking Stock.

Write us for shipping bills and instructions. We are always pleased to give you any information you require concerning the markets or the grain trade.

When in the City, don't fail to call at our offices, 7th Floor, Keewayden Block, Portage Avenue East.

This is YOUR COMPANY. We want you to make use of it.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED

BONDED

LICENSED

WINNIPEG

NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to
607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary

MANITOBA



THE SATISFACTION OF SATISFACTORY TELEPHONE SERVICE

THE telephone is in several respects unlike anything else in the civilized world today; it is at once a convenience and a necessity. In fact, so much so is this true that let its service be anything but absolutely perfect and its user feels its loss in a way he could never have believed possible in days before he realized what a telephone meant to him. When you remember that out of 259,000 phones in use in Canada today, all but 9,000 are our make, you will realize the quality we must put into our instruments and begin to understand what

"Northern Electric" Service Means

WHILE "Northern Electric" telephones are as near perfection as brains backed by years of experience can make them, even yet are we trying to still further improve our instruments. Our newly designed No. 1317 Telephone Set—absolutely the most modern farm 'phone in the whole telephone world—represents years of study, an expenditure of \$10,000 in cash, and months of patient experiment and test before we have allowed it to go on the market.

We now pronounce it perfect—now, firmly convinced that it is all we have tried to make it, we offer it to you.

Examine it for yourself—or if you are not sufficiently well posted on such matters, get your own electrical expert to give our No. 1317 the severest tests of which he knows.

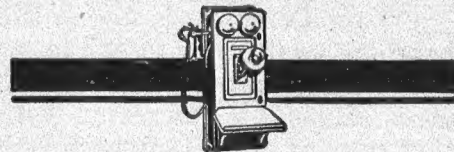
Take it up point by point. There is the transmitter, for instance, the same, standard long-distance type that is used on all standard long-distance 'phones. The general manager of the biggest telephone company in the world could have no better on the private 'phone he uses on his own desk. There is no better made. And not only is ours the best transmitter but it is also the cheapest in point of maintenance; it requires less battery cur-

rent than any transmitter on the market—as little as 1-7 of some of the others. Then the receiver on No. 1317 is worthy of attention. Here the magnets demand consideration; made from a special grade of steel, they are permanent—retain their full strength indefinitely. And the bell pieces are made of special annealed Norway iron. This receiver is so constructed that dust cannot accumulate on the back of the diaphragm nor can local noises disturb the listener and spoil transmission. Each part of the receiver on No. 1317 is the result of long and careful study—throughout, it is the best combination possible.

Or look at the switch-hook—note how compact and self-contained it is,—how all contact springs are vertically mounted as to afford no resting place for dust and other accumulations.

Our standard self-contained switch-hook is equipped with platinum points—you can understand the efficiency for which that makes.

And so it goes—through our No. 1317 every part is the best, and most perfect it is possible to devise. Never before has it been possible for any manufacturer—no, not even for us—to offer such an instrument to the Canadian farmer.



SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOK

THIS book, Bulletin No. 2716, we call it, (and that's what you ask for), not only tells you all about our instruments, but also tells you all you need to know—every detail—about the steps necessary to take in the organization of a rural telephone company. It describes the simple procedure—goes into it minutely—tells about the very small amount of capital necessary, explains how to interest your neighbors and informs you how your own community can have just as efficient a telephone service as the largest city on the continent. Write for it,—learn why a telephone on your farm will actually save instead of costing you money. Send today.

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Manufacturers and suppliers of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone and Power Plants. Address your nearest office.

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